

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, February 7, 1915.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by Mr. FITZGERALD as Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, we thank Thee for the gift of life, its wonderful opportunities and far-reaching purposes, the earnest of that personal immortality which Thou hast woven into the warp and woof of our being, which through faith, hope, love, lifts us in our better moments up even to the throne of Thy divinity, and fills our hearts with longing, hopes, and aspirations; forces, though unseen, which are ever moving us on to the betterment of conditions in our homes, in society, in governments, in religion.

We are here on this sacred day to memorialize the life and character of two Members of this great body who, though dead, still live in our hearts and in the works they wrought as servants of the people. Make us strong to emulate, wise to pursue, earnest, faithful, that we may achieve and leave the impress of our personality behind us and be worthy of the gifts Thou hast bestowed upon us. May we look forward with those to whom the departed were near and dear in the unbroken continuity of life which shall bring us to them in the realms of larger light, life, and purity; through Him who taught us the way, and the truth, and the life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVES PAYNE AND MERRITT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the order of the day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. CALDER, by unanimous consent,
Ordered, That Sunday, February 7, 1915, be set apart for services upon the lives, characters, and public services of Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE and Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, late Representatives from the State of New York.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 725.

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended, that an opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of the Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York, and to the memory of the Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of their eminent abilities as distinguished public servants, the House, at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the families of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, SERENO ELISHA PAYNE, our fellow Member, and a distinguished statesman, was, on December 10, 1914, to our great loss and bereavement, suddenly called from his sphere of usefulness in the House of Representatives of the United States, where for more than a third of a century he had served his State and his country with great distinction and honor.

He was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 2, 1843, was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1864, was admitted to the bar in 1866, was city clerk of Auburn, N. Y., 1868-1871, was supervisor of Auburn, 1871-72, was district attorney of Cayuga County, 1873-1879, was president of the board of education at Auburn 1879-1882, and was elected a Member of the House of Representatives to the Forty-eighth Congress, where he served continuously with the exception of the Fiftieth Congress to the time of his death. He had been recently elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress.

He was appointed a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House December 10, 1889, in the Fifty-first Congress and served as chairman of that great committee from January 20, 1899, to 1913. By a strange coincidence he was a member of the committee for exactly a quarter of a century. During his service in Congress he assisted in the preparation of five great tariff measures. He was an ardent believer in the Republican doctrine of protection. By many his views on

the tariff question were not correctly understood. He was not, as was popularly supposed, a high or extreme protectionist. He believed that the organization of great industries in this country which lessened competition between manufacturers made it necessary to readjust our tariff rates. On the fundamental principles of protection he never wavered, but was ready at all times to readjust the tariff rates to meet changing conditions. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House he prepared the last Republican tariff measure, which bears his name. In all of its schedules it did not express his individual views, but the provisions in it for a maximum and minimum tariff were framed by him and marked that measure as a great advance in the tariff legislation of the country. To the preparation of that measure he devoted untiring energy, skill, and labor. He was an acknowledged authority on all questions relating to the tariff and fiscal policies of the United States.

He was active in the councils of his party, twice served as chairman of the Republican State convention of New York, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892, 1896, 1900, 1908, and 1912.

In recognition of his ability as a statesman he was appointed a member of the American-British Joint High Commission in January, 1899.

Thus for nearly half a century SERENO E. PAYNE was identified with the public life of his State and country. His career was marked by integrity of character, firmness of purpose, and adherence to principle. He commanded the respect of members of all political parties and the affection of a large circle of friends by a blameless, useful, and honorable life.

It was my privilege 10 years ago to be elected to Congress from a district in the State of New York, and on entering upon my duties here I felt it was incumbent upon me to pay my respects to Mr. PAYNE, who was the dean of the delegation. In all of these years I found him not only a party associate, but a warm personal friend, willing at any time to help guide the younger men in their efforts to secure consideration for legislation in which they were interested. In all these years I came to know him intimately.

His good wife, with whom he had lived for over 40 years, was called to the better world two years ago, and her death seemed to leave a void in his life. While he continued his activities in the House those who knew him well observed in him a marked change.

When I entered the House of Representatives in the Fifty-ninth Congress Mr. PAYNE had as his associates from the State of New York in the House such distinguished men as the late Vice President Sherman, Alexander, Wadsworth, Littauer, Dwight, Fassett, Driscoll, Parsons, Bennet, Olcott, Vreeland, GOULDEN, Cockran, FITZGERALD, Cocks, Andrus, Ketcham, Bradley, Draper and Law—all men of high character and large influence in the determining of the important legislation of that day. All but Representative FITZGERALD and myself have left the service here and some have passed to the great beyond. Of the Republicans from New York State who served in that Congress I am the only one left, and so I am accorded the privilege to speak of Mr. PAYNE's leadership of these great men. I was honored by the Speaker when selected as one of the committee to accompany Mr. PAYNE's remains to his old home in Auburn, a beautiful city in the great agricultural section of central New York. Mr. PAYNE was known there to every man, woman, and child. He was truthfully the first citizen of the city. It was a bleak December day; the streets were covered with snow, and over the whole city there hung the dull gray veil of sorrow, which only the death of a man well beloved and widely known will make itself felt.

The church of which he was a member and officer was thronged with his saddened friends, and the splendid eulogies of the two distinguished clergymen who officiated at his funeral service portrayed faithfully the life work and the noble character of the deceased.

I recall distinctly the rendering by the Rev. Dr. Cyril of Tennyson's beautiful poem, *Crossing the Bar*:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound or foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

Though the flood did bear him far upon the boundless deep of life and strife, his devotion to the Christian Church and his years of service to his fellow men and to his country will bear him safely over the bar to face the great Pilot who so gently bade him sleep at the close of his working day.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to read the following letters from two of Mr. PAYNE's former associates in the House of Representatives.

From former Representative McCall, of Massachusetts:

I served with Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE for 20 years in the House of Representatives. For 14 years of that time I was with him upon the Ways and Means Committee. I understand that he had a longer period of service upon that committee and was also for a longer time its chairman than any other man in our history. In my opinion Mr. PAYNE has never been surpassed by any of his countrymen in his breadth and at the same time exact knowledge of all matters relating to tariff taxation. His mind was a great storehouse of facts, which upon occasion he would state in lucid order and in a way that would give the strongest possible support to the principles of taxation in which he believed. He was resolutely high minded and firm and never easily swerved. One could not know him well without deeply respecting his ruggedness of character and his ability and accomplishments. He was one of the notable figures in the history of the House and was identified in a responsible way with much of the most important legislation of more than a quarter of a century.

Sincerely, yours,

S. W. MCCALL.

From former Representative Bennet of New York:

How rapidly after all the personnel of Congress changes. When Mr. PAYNE passed away the other day the last representative of the old red-carnation group, which was so powerful when you and I came to Congress 10 years ago, disappeared from this Congress. Mr. PAYNE was an American good to have known; a product of a time when partizanship was more intense throughout the country; an active leader in the struggle for the supremacy of our party for nearly a quarter of a century; a believer in our party principles; another one in that long and honorable list of American statesmen who had power over millions of money; lived modestly always and left no great estate. One of the triumphs of our institution is the number of our politically powerful men in public office who have so lived and died.

If it could be planned in advance, one could wish for no more useful career than Mr. PAYNE's was; a man of ability, successful professionally, with a comfortable environment, a staunch believer in the principles of his particular party and in their advocacy as a patriotic duty, he was able to devote the bulk of his mature years and his great ability to a sturdy fight for that party and those principles.

In both 1912 and 1914 I had the pleasure of campaigning in Mr. PAYNE's District and was impressed by the affection and respect which the people whom he had served so long had for their Congressman.

I am personally glad that at the close of this busy American life there was no twilight zone of sickness, or material decay of the faculties, and that he was occupied to the last in the business of the House, in which for so many years he had been one of its most useful members.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM S. BENNET.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there is an old saying to the effect that it is folly to reserve kind words about a man until after he is dead, and that they should be uttered while he still lives. I have always acted on that dictum. In some preliminary remarks in my five hours' speech on the Payne tariff bill, March 24, 1909, I made the following remarks:

"I desire to congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee [Mr. PAYNE]. I do it from the bottom of my heart. He has now become a great historical personage. The history of the United States can not be written now and leave out the name of SERENO E. PAYNE, of New York. He takes his place in the company of Henry Clay, Robert J. Walker, Justin S. Morrill, William McKinley, William L. Wilson, and Nelson Dingley as father of a great tariff bill, which must be referred to as long as men discuss the tariff in the United States, which, judging the future by the past, will be until Gabriel blows his trumpet.

"There is another thing on which I congratulate the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I do it as honestly as I did the other, that during the course of these hearings, and by his nine and one-half hours' speech, he has knocked higher than a kite the idiotic theory of Dr. Osler.

"Be it understood that I am not complaining in any degree whatever because he spoke nine and a half hours; it was a superb vindication of his physical and mental strength, and under the circumstances of the case and the character of the speech he was making, explanatory and defensive, answering a good many questions from this side, and carrying on an extended debate with his political confreres on that side, I do not see how it could have been shorter; and what is more, I am not dead sure but that it was the wisest thing he could have done from a political standpoint, because a good many Republican gentlemen, having fired their shots, will not want to make speeches on the bill.

"While I am making these preliminary statements—and I do not think I am wasting time in making them—I want to say a word about the Committee on Ways and Means. I say now that no 18 men—because there were only 18, Mr. Granger being sick with the disease which finally proved fatal to him—no 18 men, Democrats and Republicans both, in the history of this country ever did harder, more tedious, or more fatiguing work than the 18 members of the Ways and Means Committee did in these hearings.

"Think of it! We began at half-past 9 in the morning and worked until 1 o'clock, took an hour for lunch, then worked until 7 o'clock, taking an hour for dinner, as we call it in the city and supper in the country, and worked until 11 and 12 o'clock at night; keyed up, on edge, tussling with intellectual men who had facts in their possession about the tariff which they were determined not to give up, while we were determined that they should stand and deliver.

"The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] is nearly old enough to be my father. I have always been credited with having an iron constitution, but I believe that he came out of the exhausting work fresher than I did, which was an absolute marvel to me.

"One other thing about that committee. In my time I have done many things to earn a living, among them every species of farm work, clerking in a country store, teaching in all sorts of schools, from a log-cabin schoolhouse in Kentucky to the presidency of a college in West Virginia, editing a newspaper, and practicing law. For three days I was a sort of a special deputy sheriff in Cincinnati, guarding a defaulter. I have tried a multitude of cases in court, including betwixt 1,000 and 2,000 criminal cases, ranging from murder and highway robbery to assault and battery and petty larceny; but nowhere, at no time, under no circumstances have I ever performed any other labor so exhaustive of nervous energy as I performed at these tariff hearings. I am not complaining. We simply did our duty; but I have no doubt that it shortened all our lives. We not only worked like galley slaves while other people were taking their ease, but we tried to ascertain the truth."

These were my honest sentiments in March, 1909. They are my sentiments in February, 1915. They will remain my sentiments so long as I live. I can not improve on them now.

There is little to add, except one incident demonstrating how we sometimes misjudge each other. Everybody knew that Mr. PAYNE was a man of ability and a strong debater. Those of us who had opportunity to study him closely knew that he possessed a vast store of information, particularly on the tariff. No wonder, for he was a student and participated in five revisions of the tariff. In debate he was irritable and brusque to such an extent that he frequently hurt the feelings of Members who interrupted him in his speeches. I did not like the way in which he sawed me off on several occasions and for a long time had it in my heart to catch him in the right situation and assail him hip and thigh.

Finally, however, I was placed on the Committee on Ways and Means, of which he was chairman. During the Christmas holidays succeeding I was in New England and New York on a lecture tour. When I entered a parlor car in New York, en route to Washington, I had Mr. PAYNE as a fellow passenger. He came and sat down by me and gave me a cordial welcome to his committee. He talked to me all the way here, and as I had never talked with him 10 minutes privately before that trip, I was amazed to discover that he was a most pleasant gentleman, an unusually fine raconteur, and that his stock of personal and interesting reminiscences seemed inexhaustible. He spoke most entertainingly of Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, Horace Greely, Horatio Seymour, Gov. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling, Samuel Sullivan Cox, Henry J. Raymond, and other New York worthies of a past generation. Those five hours were not only delightful, but also instructive to me and added much to the sum total of my historical knowledge. That trip laid the foundation of a close personal friendship between Mr. PAYNE and myself, which grew stronger and more tender with the passing years till the day of his death. He was the most distinguished Member of the House to die in harness, as no doubt he wished to die, after the death of Gov. Dingley, his immediate predecessor as chairman of the great Committee on Ways and Means. The House decreed him a public funeral, as was eminently proper, and we mournfully parted company with the honored and well-beloved father of the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the generous tribute which has just been paid to Mr. PAYNE by the distinguished and beloved Speaker of this House is characteristic of the gentleman from

Missouri, the Speaker, and also, I am pleased to think, is characteristic of American politics.

The Republicans of this House and elsewhere also deeply appreciate the courtesy and respect which was paid to the memory of Mr. PAYNE by the Democratic majority in this House in according to him a public funeral and exercises held in this Chamber while the House itself was in session. I think that had not occurred before the funeral services of Mr. PAYNE's predecessor as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Dingley.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to dwell upon the public services of Mr. PAYNE. They are written in the legislative pages of this body, as well as in the five tariff bills which were enacted while he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Three of these tariff bills were Republican bills, in which he was one of the men who framed the bill. Two of them were Democratic tariff bills, in which he actively participated in opposition.

I came into this House at the special session when the Dingley tariff bill was passed. Coming from a great city with many industries affected by the tariff legislation, it became my duty to frequently ask questions, privately, of the members of the Ways and Means Committee. I know, as everybody knows, that Mr. PAYNE when he was very busily engaged in work sometimes was rather brusque in manner, but it became my habit when I wanted to know anything about that bill to go to Mr. PAYNE. He was always courteous to me, was always able to give the information asked for, and I became rather deeply attached to him from a distance. I did not enjoy his close personal friendship. For years I used to watch Mr. PAYNE and Mr. Dalzell as they would leave the House and go to luncheon together. They were both high up on the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. PAYNE for a series of years chairman of the committee. The close friendship between the two was remarkable. Both were very active in the House and both very attentive to their duties in the House. They frequently went to luncheon together, sometimes taking somebody else with them. These, of course, are purely side lights upon his character.

When I became the Republican leader in the House in the last Congress, knowing as I did that much of the feeling toward the Payne bill and also toward Mr. PAYNE throughout the country was unjustified, in so far as his personal desires were concerned, I gave especial attention to the consulting of Mr. PAYNE, and very early learned that no one could have a better adviser as to the use of common sense than Mr. PAYNE. During the last two summers the House remained in session during the entire summer. It became the habit of Mr. PAYNE and myself and some others, whenever the opportunity afforded, to take a little fresh air on the outside and forget the cares of state by going to the ball game. Mr. PAYNE, strange to say, with all of his enthusiasm for work, with his great knowledge and study relating to legislative matters, with his solemn tones in debate, was a lover of decent outdoor sports and was very fond of baseball. As we sat together in the front row of seats in this Chamber during the consideration of the Underwood tariff bill, every day while there was a ball game in progress in the city of Washington, and usually anywhere else, in the midst of strong and sometimes somewhat bitter partisan debate on items in the tariff bill, the telephone clerk on the Republican side of the House would quietly drop down a number of times during the debate and inform Mr. PAYNE how the score stood. Mr. Speaker, that is what makes men men. That is characteristic of great men. He enjoyed the fight while the people on the outside were enjoying life. He liked to have other people happy, and when he was with them personally, in personal conversation, there was no man more delightful, more good tempered, more entertaining than was Mr. PAYNE. His name will live in the history of legislation, but to those who knew him best he will live in their memory as a sweet-tempered, wholesome, and enjoyable character.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve with our late associate, SERENO ELISHA PAYNE, who was unexpectedly called to his reward in December last. Coming from the same State and for many years a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors Home, at Bath, N. Y., near his home, and meeting many of his friends and constituents there, I learned much regarding his home life. As a friend and neighbor, he was ever true and helpful; as a citizen, ever loyal and patriotic.

He faithfully served his district in Congress for 30 years, ever mindful, not alone of his devoted people whom he loved, but of the interests of those of the State and Nation. His services to the good people of Auburn and of Cayuga County as district attorney, city clerk, and president of the board of education,

with that of a Member of Congress, in all of which he showed a high purpose, a civic pride, and a faithful devotion to duty, endeared him to his home people. That is the best test of work well done and of high moral worth; of his splendid services here, the country is familiar. No man stood higher in the esteem of his associates than did SERENO E. PAYNE. For 10 years of my service here he was the able, vigilant, courteous majority leader. While he dealt our side hard blows frequently, he was always a gentleman, always kindly hearted and willing to respect the rights and opinions of others.

Of him it will be said, "None knew him but to love him." The day of his untimely death I sat by his side talking about old friends that had passed away. He seemed in his usual good health, cheerful and smiling.

In praising him for the work accomplished in this House, and congratulating the country upon his achievements, we are forced to lament his taking off at a time when he could be of so much more value. We can mourn for him with the same feelings that we mourn the loss of Lincoln before he had given to his country all of which he was capable.

We applaud the man and his work to-day while sadly lamenting his loss to us. We are met to pay a last tribute of honor and respect to a beloved fellow worker whose character we admired and whose rugged honesty was inspiring.

His death has left a void that can not be filled, and his deeds, his kindness, and loving, cheerful disposition will ever live in the minds of his friends and associates. Well may we exclaim:

"Shall I say that what Heaven gave
Earth has taken?
Or that sleepers in the grave
Reawaken?
One sole sentence can I know,
Can I say:
You, my comrade, had to go,
I to stay."

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, we have met to-day to pay a willing tribute to a great leader, a worthy son of the great Empire State, and a wise, just, and patriotic American, the Honorable SERENO E. PAYNE, who died at his post of duty after 30 years of faithful and efficient service in this House. That his record was above criticism and reproach is attested by his unflinching success in 16 elections in a district made up of a sturdy, conservative, and highly intellectual constituency.

His life was full of useful activities and for more than a quarter of a century he had a prominent part in writing many of our wisest and best laws; his good deeds as a citizen and public servant were countless. No man in this House, composed of a membership of 435, and coming from every State and Territory, and our islands in the distant seas, has a record which excels that of our departed friend and colleague. He was a prominent figure in the Republican national conventions which nominated three of our greatest Presidents, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and an active and influential leader in framing and passing the many useful, progressive, and patriotic laws during their administrations. As a Member of this House he played a conspicuous part in the preparation and enactment of the three great tariff laws which bore the names of McKinley, Dingley, and Payne. If you will impartially study the history of our country during the life of these great measures, you will proclaim the most marvelous commercial growth and development of our country—not one section of it, but North, South, East, and West, every State, Territory, city, village, farm, and home. Prosperity and happiness was in evidence on every hand and in every nook and corner of the Republic. The wonderful strides in every line of industry, of every human endeavor, the matchless progress of this great Republic in foreign and domestic trade, in population, wealth, greatness, and glory; in all things that go to make us a great and envied people, fell to our happy lot during the period covered by the administrations of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and under the operation of tariff legislation in which Mr. PAYNE had an important part in creating. The men he aided in nominating and electing to the Presidency, and the laws he materially assisted in making, gave to the American Republic its happy, golden epoch, and showered upon its people countless blessings. More opportunities, more contentment, more progress, more prosperity, and more happiness crowded into this period of our country's history than can be named to the credit of any tariff legislation in the entire history of our country.

What a debt we owe as a people; what a debt due from our Nation to the grand old man whose memory we honor on this occasion. No words, no tongue, can truly tell the lasting obligation we owe to our late colleague. He led a life filled with usefulness, not alone to his faithful and devoted constituents, but to the country at large.

Mr. Speaker, the great Empire State has furnished a long line of able, useful, and distinguished men to the American Republic, in peace and in war, and the impartial historian in giving their names and recounting their great, useful, and patriotic deeds will place high on the list the name and fame of SERENO E. PAYNE. He was faithfulness itself in his attendance as a Member of this House; in his committee and departmental work; in caring for his correspondence, for the interests of his immediate constituents; nothing of an official nature, great or small, escaped his attention. There was never a more worthy, zealous, industrious, hard-working member. He left a faithful and illustrious record which should influence and inspire all of us. It would be to our credit and the benefit of those we represent if we would, in the discharge of our duties, follow the splendid example he left behind.

I saw much of Mr. PAYNE during the past six years in this House, and for a portion of the time we lived under the same roof. We almost daily, during the past two years, occupied adjoining seats in the front row on the Republican side of the Chamber. My admiration, interest, and fondness for him was ever increasing, and his sudden death was a painful shock and great loss to me. He was a kind, genial, whole-souled, companionable man, and though a leading statesman and great leader he was plain and unassuming.

As an admiring friend, as a representative from a Southern district which for 60 consecutive years has sent a protectionist to this body, I offer my simple but sincere tribute of respect, admiration, and esteem for our able, worthy colleague, for New York's honored son, for the Nation's invincible champion, and defender of the American protective system, who I rejoice to know lived to see his great life work—the Payne tariff law—approved and vindicated in the hearts and thoughts of the American people.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the night of December 10, 1914, SERENO E. PAYNE was found dead in his room with the open Bible beside him. "The gentleman's time had expired."

The personality, which for 71 years had borne and honored the name of SERENO E. PAYNE, had gone into the region where we dimly suppose character is the only means of identification.

Tariff questions, of which he was one of the most profound and practical students of his time, no longer concerned him. "Life's candle had burned out."

He had carried with him on his journey down to the very instant of transition the only guide vouchsafed humanity on earth.

All the honors which the years had brought to him and all the malice of political misrepresentation were as nothing to him as he sat there quietly in the austerity of death, with dead eyes looking into the mystery of eternity just revealed to him.

A little later his body lay in state in the Hall of the House of Representatives, with a jungle of flowers around it, where the temporary occupants of places of dignity had gathered to do him honor, but to PAYNE these things were as nothing.

Here he had gained his greatest triumphs, here he had undergone his discipline, here he had gained his reputation, and here his body lay in state for a little time on its journey to the grave.

He was a lawyer and had gained eminence in his profession.

He was a statesman and had been honored time and again by the party with which he was associated.

He first came to Congress in 1883 and served continuously, except during the Fiftieth Congress, until his death.

He was chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries from 1895 to 1899, and in that position rendered valuable service; but his chief work in Congress was in connection with the tariff.

He went upon the Ways and Means Committee in 1890, served there until his death, and was its chairman from 1899 until 1910, when the House became Democratic.

His was the longest chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee in the history of the country, and his the longest membership of that committee.

He helped to frame the McKinley law of 1890.

As a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee he opposed the Wilson law of 1894.

He was senior member of the Ways and Means Committee when the Dingley law of 1897 was enacted.

He was chairman of the committee which framed the Payne-Aldrich law of 1909 and ranking minority member of the committee which reported the law of 1913.

He helped to frame the war-revenue act of 1898, and as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means helped to frame the Porto Rican tariff law of 1900, the Philippine tariff law of

1902, its revision in 1908, and the Cuban reciprocity law of 1903.

"At all times a man who will do faithfully needs to believe firmly." Mr. Payne had convictions.

His services ran through an era of change the magnitude of which was not perceived by those who were a part of it. He lived in an age in which the accumulated science of the past was constantly applied to improved means of production, manufacture, transportation, and exchange.

In the performance of his duties he helped to give shape to national policies in an era of geographical and trade expansion, in which men combined their capital to produce at central points commodities to supply increasing areas of trade created by increasing facilities of transportation and communication. This movement was not confined to America, but extended throughout the commercial world.

The era of his legislative services was a part of a world-wide adjustment to the rapidly increasing use of steam, supplemented by electricity, the rapidly increasing use of machinery, and the rapidly increasing adaptation of the corporate form of management to industrial enterprises.

In his public service he was a practical, working, constructive personality in a tariff world.

He helped to put in legislative form the tariff policies of a party, based upon its conviction that it is better for us to keep our own capital and labor employed than it is to keep the capital and labor of foreign nations employed; that it is better for us to keep our money in use and circulation among ourselves than to send it abroad in exchange for commodities which we can make and produce as well as foreigners; that it is better to maintain the standard of American citizenship by protection of American labor and American industry than it is to lower the level of American citizenship by lowering the wages of American labor.

He had seen the country pass from the simple to the complex.

In the language of Goldwin Smith, he had "seen the collapse of many a political waterspout and the ebb of many a political tide."

There was nothing sensational about Mr. PAYNE. He never posed. He was incapable of posing. He never advertised. He had no press agent. He did his work.

He was brave, honest, robust, unpretentious, truthful. His eloquence was the eloquence of logic and of facts ably stated.

As Cromwell is reported to have said, "If the words were true words, they could be left to shift for themselves." He feared God and was without any other fear.

It is a saying of Guizot that "one must have been of great worth indeed to deserve not to be forgotten," and the name of SERENO E. PAYNE is indelibly written into the history of our country among the names of its practical patriots.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I would feel that I had failed to perform a duty that I owe to the memory of our dear friend, SERENO ELISHA PAYNE, were I not to add a brief tribute to his memory.

Residing in the adjoining congressional district, and being whole-souled, generous, and earnest in his nature, he could not fail to have friends in all the counties near where he lived, and consequently he was invited and on several occasions accepted invitations to advocate the cause of his party in my home town years before I met him in this hall. My early recollections of him are of the pleasantest character. Genial in temperament, he was a delightful man to meet, and evidently enjoyed becoming acquainted with young men.

His popularity with the people is indicated by the long succession of honors in his career. He received preferment in his home city and county before he came to Congress, more than 30 years ago, and no matter what the issue was against his party, his personal strength and popularity were always sufficient to insure his return to Congress. Here he advanced steadily in influence until he became the chairman of the most influential committee in the House, the great Ways and Means Committee, showing that his merit was duly appreciated and that his ability was recognized.

While Mr. PAYNE was a partisan, he was honest in the discharging of his duties, as was evident in the framing of the great tariff bill which bore his name. It is but fair to state that the bill, as written by him, was a far fairer measure than it was when it became law, and that the changes made in it were generally contrary to his wishes and against his protest.

His death has removed one of our ablest and most popular Members, and in his death Congress and the country have sustained a severe loss.

It fell to my sad lot to be one of the congressional party that journeyed to Auburn to attend his funeral. The ceremonies were held in the Baptist Church where he had worshipped when at home throughout his entire life. They were simple, beautiful, and impressive, and everybody who was present on that occasion must have been impressed with the belief that SERENO ELISHA PAYNE throughout his life had tried to live according to the Divine command.

The loss of such a man is of great consequence to any country. Never in the history of our country have we needed Christian statesmen more than to-day, men who fear God and walk with him, as our former colleague did. In these days when men often rush madly after wealth, position, and power, God is too often forgotten. It can be truthfully said of our departed friend for whom these memorial eulogies are offered that he was a Christian statesman. His departure is sincerely mourned as a national loss, and among those who associated with him and those who knew him best his memory will be cherished as a loyal and delightful friend, a congenial associate, a patriotic and devoted servant to his people, and a lover of his country.

Death came to him without warning.

He so lived that when his summons came to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
He went not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unflinching trust.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, we meet to-day in memory of a man whose life was spent in bestowing on his fellow countrymen the blessings of opportunity. He believed the greatest good that can be done to a healthy man is to give him a chance to earn his living and the greatest calamity that can befall him is to take from him his opportunity for daily work. With this idea ever in mind, he was able to crystallize it into laws that brought happiness to millions of Americans.

Length of service in this House is a conspicuous honor achieved by few, and never except by deserving it. And on all the bright roll of famous American representatives it is hard to find a name that shines with greater luster than that of SERENO E. PAYNE. He had within him a remarkable combination of fitting qualities that a discerning constituency were fortunate enough to recognize. The people of Mr. PAYNE'S district in electing him to a generation of membership here did a service to the country which is beyond human power to calculate, for they gave a great man the rare opportunity to carry to full fruition the results of broad constructive statesmanship. The present Speaker of the House gave him nothing more than just recognition when, on March 24, 1909, he said that Mr. PAYNE had become a great historical personage, and that—

"The history of the United States can not be written now and leave out the name of SERENO E. PAYNE, of New York. He takes his place in the company of Henry Clay, Robert J. Walker, Justin S. Morrill, William McKinley, William L. Wilson, and Nelson Dingley, as father of a great tariff bill, which must be referred to as long as men discuss the tariff in the United States, which, judging the future by the past, will be until Gabriel blows his trumpet."

It is not difficult to see why Mr. PAYNE achieved this proud eminence. He never for a moment forgot the one great, central, overwhelming fact that this country can be happy and prosperous only by giving steady employment to its people at ample compensation. He knew, always, that it is folly to try to buy too cheaply if thereby an American is deprived of employment. His great mind was like a beacon light, forever warning of the hidden rocks that lie beneath the frothy breakers of free trade. He knew the disaster that always comes to a country when it takes bread from the mouth of labor at home by trying to buy abroad for less than free and manly labor is entitled to receive. To this basic principle of protecting American manhood in the right to earn a living he applied the resources of his luminous mind and wonderful memory. He served his tariff apprenticeship under Thomas B. Reed, William McKinley, and Nelson Dingley. He saw the ruin wrought by the visionary pilotage of William L. Wilson, when the industrial progress of this country suffered a head-on collision with bankruptcy, poverty, and starvation. He saw the values of railroad stocks shrink from par to 12 cents on the dollar, and the armies of the destitute recruited to millions of men as the result of bad tariff legislation. He saw the revenues of the Government fail and the Treasury balance shrink to a deficit because of the theorizing folly of those who guided the legislation of this Nation.

Then he saw that army of hunger drive from power in this Capitol the enemies of prosperous employment, and he saw those hosts of misery change to millions of contented, hopeful, happy

workers. He saw those depleted properties prosper once more till their stocks rose again to par. He saw the Treasury of the Nation filled again, and confidence shed its sunshine over all the land.

And then, with the years of plenty, he saw the old men who knew these things pass away and young men arise who dreamed of power and who beheld rainbows in the clouds. He saw his party torn asunder in the effort to present to the country two Presidents at once, and he saw the dreamers again hold high place. Thus it was given to him to witness, in his own legislative career, a complete cycle, from the industrial destruction wrought in 1892-93 to the industrial stagnation and depression in 1913-14. And he was the only Member of the House of Representatives who survived the vicissitudes of those changing times. Of those Members who voted for the McKinley bill in this House in 1890, Mr. PAYNE alone remained to vote against the Underwood bill in 1913.

Mr. PAYNE'S devotion to the principles of protection was the foremost fact of his legislative career. His knowledge of the details of the subject was amazing. How vast that knowledge was, and how untiring his industry, no one can fully realize, except those of us who had the privilege of serving with him on the great Committee on Ways and Means. He also knew much about many other subjects, but he did not talk a great deal. His greatest speeches were five in number—on the McKinley, Wilson, Dingley, Payne, and Underwood bills, respectively. If every other speech ever made in Congress on the tariff should be lost, those five speeches by Mr. PAYNE would enable the statesmen of the future to trace the tariff history of the United States, and the principles laid down by him would unerringly point the way to individual and national prosperity. He was not a polished orator in the rhetorical sense, but he had a remarkably direct and forcible way of stating things. He went directly to the heart of his subject, and so commanded instant attention. Thus, he began his speech on the Dingley bill, on March 23, 1897, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, that we need more revenue would seem to be so self-evident a proposition that no man who has by accident or design been elected to a seat in Congress would dare deny it. If the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. De Armond], who has just taken his seat, or my colleague upon the committee from Tennessee (Mr. McMillin) would take pains some evening to consult the proprietor of the corner grocery store in the little villages in which they live, they would find that experience had taught this man in business that even a small groceryman, running his business for four years by borrowing at the end of each year sufficient capital to keep his head above water, could not forever continue in that condition of borrowing.

And as I have been reading that speech, delivered nearly 18 years ago, it has seemed to me, Mr. Speaker, that it must have been written to apply to the conditions that exist to-day. I can not forbear to read one more brief extract. Listen:

For some reasons, I could never exactly understand why, the people desired and obtained a change. They said it made no difference about the House of Representatives if it did go Democratic; that the Senate would stand a bulwark against any tariff tinkering by the incoming administration. They were careless, and bitterly have they repented that carelessness in sackcloth and ashes since that fateful day. We had a Democrat in the White House; we had a Democratic House of Representatives, and finally, on the 4th of March, 1893, it was determined that we had a Democratic majority at the other end of this Capitol.

Confidence forsook the people. Business men began to pale before the prospect of that administration. Manufacturers dare not make their stock of goods for the succeeding market, and wage earners found that their employment and wages were uncertain under the new order of things. There was a prospect of lower duties; there was a prospect that if merchants could hold off their importations they might get them into the country at a less rate of duty. Importations ceased. Buying ceased, and under the influence of that administration, which was coming in like a black cloud over the industries of this country, they succeeded in cutting down the income under the McKinley bill so that for the year ending June 30, 1894, there was a deficiency of \$69,000,000 in the revenue.

Twelve years to a day after that speech was delivered, Mr. PAYNE completed the most remarkable oratorical effort that any of us has ever heard in this House, when, in a speech nine and one-half hours long, he explained in detail the Payne tariff bill, and answered freely every question put to him by every Member of the House, until all had asked him what they pleased. It was this exhibition of mental and physical vigor that led Mr. Speaker CLARK to say:

There is another thing on which I congratulate the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I do it as honestly as I did the other, that during the course of these hearings and by his nine and one-half hours' speech, he has knocked higher than a kite the idiotic theory of Dr. Osler.

Mr. PAYNE was a delegate to six national Republican conventions, and in 1912 made an appeal for harmony and obedience to convention law which, if it had been heeded, would have prevented the split that elected Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Speaker, time will not permit reference to the many incidents that crowd the memory of the older Members of the

House, which remind us of the wisdom, the kindness, the ever-present sense of humor that characterized our beloved friend, whose greatness we are only beginning to realize.

One of the greatest poets of antiquity boasted, truthfully, that he had by his own words put forth a monument more enduring than brass and higher than the Pyramids. The public utterances of Mr. PAYNE, preserved in our RECORD, form a monument to his memory, the magnificence of which will be recognized by our descendants when countless years have flown.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, there are special personal reasons why I should have a few words of tribute to pay to the memory of SERENO E. PAYNE. Mr. PAYNE represented my home county of Oswego in the Forty-ninth Congress, and again in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, after which a new apportionment was made. During that time he introduced several bills of local interest to my townsmen. Mr. PAYNE told my small son, when he met him last spring, that he was the fifth generation of my family he had known. He had not been in my home city of Oswego for 25 years until Thanksgiving eve, only a few days before his death, when he addressed a Republican dinner in what proved to be his last public speech.

For the last year or two of his congressional career Mr. PAYNE was known as the "father of the House," being the oldest member here in point of service. But his few Republican colleagues from the State of New York liked to regard him more intimately as the father of our delegation. We did not merely call him that, but we treated him as such, and he was very good to us. If we had troubles of any sort or difficult problems to solve, we took them to Mr. PAYNE, who was always ready to listen and to give a kindly word. Relieved of the great responsibility he had been carrying as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he found time to enjoy things he had not had time for before. We had many meetings of one sort or another, and my visits with Mr. PAYNE will ever remain among the most precious memories of my stay here.

SERENO E. PAYNE was a busy man during all his stay in Congress. He never spoke unless he had something to say, yet the records show that he made over a thousand speeches in the House. He began his committee service on two inconspicuous committees, but for the last 20 years he served on the Committee on Ways and Means, and for 12 years he was its chairman. In this position he gave his name to a great tariff bill, not only because he was chairman, but because he really did the work of writing the bill as it passed the House. When he talked to the House about the tariff, he did not need a note or a written speech. He had all the facts in his wonderful mind ready to use as was necessary. He was the Republican floor leader under three Presidents—McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft—and did valiant service for our party in that capacity. Only four days before his own death he announced on the floor the death of our colleague, Representative Merritt, and on the very day he passed away he spoke briefly on the schools of Washington. Truly it can be said of him that he died as he would have wished—in the harness and serving the country until the very last hours.

SERENO E. PAYNE was a keen partisan. He believed in parties and in party government. He believed in his own party, and his best thoughts were for its advancement. The great men of the party for years past were his intimate friends, and he was repeatedly honored in its councils, State and National. For many years the State platforms of the Republican Party in New York were largely written by him, and in 1908 he was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the national Republican convention.

While it was as an expert on the tariff and allied questions that Mr. PAYNE was best known throughout the country, a study of the bills introduced by him shows his interest and activity in many other questions. He was the author of the Spanish-American War revenue act. Many years ago he introduced a bill for the American registry of foreign-built vessels owned by Americans, similar to that passed last summer. He was the author of a number of other bills relating to our merchant marine and the local needs of his district received his constant attention. For many years he gave unsparingly of his time, not only during the sessions of Congress but in the recesses as well, to the tariff, and it was as a result of this great labor that he was able to become, perhaps, the greatest authority on this question in Congress.

SERENO E. PAYNE was a splendid example of the kind of men we need in American public life. He performed his duties unflinchingly. He did not care for what has come too frequently to be regarded as associated with our officeholders—literary bureaus, political agencies, and the many other helps—

which so many deem necessary for the obtaining of applause and favor from the public were unknown to him; yet his district and his colleagues in the House of Representatives continued to honor and revere him for 30 years. He believed in organization, but he did not need help from any organization to hold his office. If he had personal ambitions, he was never willing to compromise or temporize to attain them. He did not know how to associate personal gain with the holding of public office. He won his fights because he led them armed with personal honesty, unswerving devotion to principle, and unremitting adherence to what he deemed the best interests of the country.

The great leaders in the House of Representatives, of all parties, who served with Mr. PAYNE on the Committee on Ways and Means and so grew to know him intimately can best testify as to the value of his services to the country. They had almost daily opportunity to see the evidences of his splendid mind and his thorough grasp of the many problems coming before that committee.

Those of us from his own State and of his own party who have been closely associated with him in the present Congress bear witness as to his nobility of character, his loyalty and his devoted friendship, and to the kindly interest he always took in the junior members of his delegation.

Although we shall miss his eloquent voice from this Hall and although his sympathetic heart will never beat again, his memory will remain with us for years to come and SERENO E. PAYNE will stand out as a type of the great men who have occupied seats in the House of Representatives and have played the most important part in its deliberations. He was not only honored and trusted to an unusual degree, but he was well beloved by all those who knew him. He had the dignity which goes with a lofty character, he had the sympathy which goes with an understanding mind and a feeling heart. He had that abiding faith in the future of his country which goes with lofty patriotism. He kept the faith.

Mr. PARKER of New York. Mr. Speaker, on the 10th of last December there came to a close the long and useful life of SERENO E. PAYNE. It had been a life in which much had been accomplished both for his generation and for his country, and it is most fitting that we, his companions and friends, should pause for a moment and pay tribute to his most illustrious memory.

I think I can say without fear of contradiction that Mr. PAYNE represented the highest type of American manhood. A man of tremendous force of character and energy, combined with a love and capacity for hard work, he gave his life and his talents to his country with no expectation of reward except the conscientious belief that he was bettering the conditions under which the great American people lived.

He was a violent partisan and a hard fighter, but recognized by friend and foe alike as a fair fighter. During his long years of service he had had to do with all the great constructive legislation of the last generation, and on account of his great mental capacity and capabilities for hard work his mind was a veritable storehouse for accurate and intricate information on almost any legislative subject, but particularly with legislation that referred to economic questions; and this information which he had been a lifetime acquiring was freely given to friend and foe alike. There are many men in this House on both sides of the aisle who felt that they could freely go to Mr. PAYNE and ask and receive information which otherwise it would have taken long and laborious work to have acquired, and many times this information has been used against him on the floor in the argument of a party adversary.

I doubt if there is a man on the floor on either side of the aisle that did not feel that he had sustained a personal loss when Mr. PAYNE went to his final reward. His life and accomplishments can well be taken as the example and guide of any young man who is about to enter public life, for while a bitter partisan, no one ever questioned his absolute honesty of conviction and his own great personal honesty and integrity.

Personally he was a kindly and fatherly gentleman; one who was universally beloved by his colleagues in the New York State delegation, and especially so by the younger men whose counselor and guide he always was. He would spend hours refreshing his memory to give accurate information to some of us younger men who lacked the experience and the knowledge to enable us to ascertain facts and figures, and he did it all with a cheerfulness that won for him our highest esteem and affection. We shall miss his cool, dispassionate judgment, his wise counsel, his unerring sagacity, and his vast information. His life is a valuable lesson to the boys of America. It illustrates fully that genius is the capacity for hard work. Brill-

lancy often discourages patient toil, while natural genius is ever a failure without eternal vigilance and constant effort.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with SERENO E. PAYNE was of such comparatively short duration that I hesitate to speak of him in the presence of men who have known him long and intimately, many of whom have worked with him in the preparation of great measures and have fought with him in great legislative and political battles. I had perhaps met him once or twice at conventions in the State of New York, but can hardly say that I knew him until this Sixty-third Congress met in special session in the spring of 1913. Mr. PAYNE was for years a friend of my father, and I naturally sought him for advice and counsel when I became a Member of this House, and during the long summer of 1913, when the House of Representatives was waiting upon the action of the Senate and few Members were in Washington, except members of the two or three committees concerned in the pending legislation, I was much with him and came to feel toward him a strong affection. From his conversation, with its reminiscences of men and of former legislative and political events of importance, I learned much that was invaluable. His mind was richly stored with information upon all public questions, and he was always kindly and patient and ready to answer the many inquiries of a novice like myself.

Nothing impressed me more than Mr. PAYNE's high patriotism and devotion to principle. He was a man who voted on every question that came before him as a Member of Congress in accordance with his own convictions. His example and his able and forceful expressions of the reasons for his convictions have been an invaluable tonic to the small minority of Republican survivors in this Congress. To them, and especially to the Republicans of the New York delegation, the death of SERENO E. PAYNE was an irreparable loss, and the loss is felt only in less degree by men of other parties.

The Sixty-third Congress is in very large degree a Congress of new men, and the new men naturally became acquainted with each other a little more easily and rapidly than with the men of longer service. As I began to know Mr. PAYNE well I became particularly interested in the expressions of opinion of the younger men about me concerning him. There were men from the West, Progressives, Democrats, and even Republicans, who came into this Congress with the firm conviction that SERENO E. PAYNE was a "tool of the interests," an advocate of "special privilege," in league with the "malefactors of great wealth," etc., and they looked upon him with great suspicion. Mr. PAYNE had been grossly misrepresented in the heat of the campaign of 1912 by publications and political orators, and it is extremely gratifying to know that he lived long enough to live down those misrepresentations among all who had an opportunity of knowing the man and of knowing the truth about him and about his work. Several of the younger Members whom I have mentioned told me long ago that they had completely changed their opinions when they came to know Mr. PAYNE. Their feeling of suspicion soon broke down, and with further acquaintance they came to respect, to admire, and to love the grand old man who had endured undeserved abuse so patiently and so uncomplainingly, preserving his serenity with his readiness to serve undiminished.

A well-known Democratic Member of this House, first elected to the Sixty-second Congress, told me recently that he knew full well that he would never have been elected to Congress if the Payne tariff bill had become a law as Mr. Payne and his colleagues prepared it and first passed it through the House of Representatives. No one could fairly have questioned, he said, the fact that the original Payne bill was a full compliance with the Republican platform pledges of 1908.

The State of New York has lost a great leader in the death of Mr. PAYNE. I doubt if the public men of the State have realized the full worth of his counsel and influence. His courageous advocacy of good men and good measures often turned the scale at conventions and conferences of great importance, and his was frequently the influence which really accomplished things for which other men received most of the credit. He looked to the accomplishment, to the service he could render, not to the applause.

[Mr. FITZGERALD addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when I became a Member of this House in 1898 Mr. PAYNE had been designated as Speaker by Speaker Reed, and he administered the oath of office to me. Speaker Reed was not present on that day, as I was then informed, because he did not wish to attach his name as Speaker to the bill which admitted the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. Within one hour from the time Mr. PAYNE administered the oath to me the yeas and nays were

ordered, and I voted for the admission of the Hawaiian Islands, and I have always considered it one of the best acts of my life. I was assigned by Speaker Reed to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which committee Mr. PAYNE was then chairman. I have been a member of that committee ever since that time. The committee were considering a ship-subsidy bill when I became a member, and I became very much interested in the testimony presented in that interest. In the succeeding Congress a ship-subsidy bill was reported to the House which passed this body subsequently, but it failed of passage in the Senate because of a filibuster similar to the one that is now meeting the project of a ship-purchase bill which originated with the President of the United States.

I became somewhat familiar with Mr. PAYNE on account of being associated with him on the committee and because we were nearly of the same age, and both of us had been lifelong Republicans. We talked matters over together very freely. In 1880 I was sent as a delegate to the Republican convention, which was one of the memorable conventions, where the contest was between Grant and Blaine and which finally resulted in the nomination and election of President Garfield.

During the activities of that campaign there appeared in the opening to be some doubt as to whether the Republican Party would be successful. The result of the campaign of 1876 was of such a complex character that the question of determining the result of the election was settled by the appointment of an electoral commission, and on account of the controversy resulting therefrom there seemed to be some grave doubt as to whether the Republican Party would be successful in that campaign; but a chance remark spoken by the Democratic candidate in the campaign, wherein he stated that the tariff was a local issue, made an entire change on the face of the situation. My own city, which never has cast a majority for any candidate except a Republican candidate, was at that time in a realm of doubt, but upon that expression of Gen. Hancock the Republicans thought if it were a local issue they would make it a local issue, with the result that my city gave a very handsome majority for President Garfield, and the tariff issue overshadowed all other questions in the general issue of the campaign throughout the country. Mr. Payne and myself frequently spoke of the general result of that election, and of the vital issue that determined it. Neither of us believed that the tariff question would cease to be a controverted question between the contending political parties until long after our days on earth should be numbered.

The only time in the life of the Republican Party since 1854 that the Democratic Party has ever been able to have a plurality in that great manufacturing city was in the campaign of 1912, when the Republican Party was divided.

I recall another time when Mr. Payne presided in this House. In February, 1899, there was a very severe snowstorm, the most severe that I had ever seen, although I had lived in the North all my life. There were about 50 members who came to the House that day, and I was one of that number. I had an experience that I never had before. I froze both ears in that storm.

Mr. PAYNE was elected Speaker for that day, Speaker REED not being present. The means of conveyance for Members to come to the Capitol were very limited. Some Members came in tip carts, but I walked, a track having been broken by the street railroad company, although they could not move any cars. I watched Mr. PAYNE's career in this body with a great deal of interest. In the matter of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, as it is known, if Mr. PAYNE himself could have written that tariff bill according to his own ideas, it would have been a very much broader bill even than it was when he reported it to the House. After it passed from this House to the Senate many changes were made in that bill which caused the principal difficulties and misunderstandings which aroused severe opposition that the friends and believers in the bill could not seem to overcome. But I recollect particularly that Mr. PAYNE stated when presenting the bill to the House that it would be a great revenue producer, and he said also that it would be a means of opening up our foreign trade. Every word he had stated in his remarks before the House was fully verified by the results of the bill that was finally enacted into law, for we had the greatest development of our industries and the largest domestic trade under that bill, and the largest foreign trade, that has every been recorded in the pages of history.

In the lapse of time I became chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House. I did not hold that position long, for the change in the political status of this House in 1910 caused me to be retired from the chairmanship; but I have still remained a member and have taken

an active interest in the work of that committee, and I frequently conferred with Mr. PAYNE during this session of Congress in regard to the ship-purchase bill that was reported out of the committee in September, 1914, and that still remains, safely reposing in the Committee on Rules of this House awaiting, I presume, action in the Senate.

I never had written a minority report in opposition to any legislation in that committee until I wrote the minority report upon this shipping bill providing for Government ownership, for the reason that the gentleman who now presides over that committee, and who was associated with me during the time that I was chairman of that committee, Judge ALEXANDER, of Missouri, had been so fair and open in all the work that he presented in the committee that I deemed it unwise to make factious opposition to any legislation that he thought was for the best interests of this House and of the country.

My association with the Members of this House has been extremely pleasant. I have always been a strong believer in the policy of protection to American industries, of which Mr. PAYNE was the ablest advocate.

I was assigned by the Speaker to the sad duty as a member of the committee to attend the funeral and to pay the last tribute of respect to Mr. PAYNE at his home. When we left this city it was a very bleak day. There was a hard rain-storm, and it was very disagreeable indeed. When we arrived at his home city we found the ground covered with snow, the cold rather more extreme and severe than we had found it here. We were received by a committee of citizens, who demonstrated to us the affection and esteem they bore to Mr. PAYNE in that dear old city where he lived, and where he had received so many honors during his long and honorable career.

The schools on the day of his funeral were closed, as were also the business houses of the city, as a mark of respect to his great work and his active life among his people for so many years. I noticed Mr. PAYNE when he came into the House in December last year at the opening of this Congress and recognized that he seemed quite considerably changed, that he did not have his usual vivacious appearance, and yet when he participated in debates he seemed to be full of vigor and was able to handle himself with great credit to himself and the membership of this House.

I was very glad to hear the present Speaker of this House repeat what he said after Mr. PAYNE had finished his remarks in presenting the Payne bill to this House in 1909. It showed the broad spirit that the present Speaker has, and it was a very creditable tribute to the able and distinguished work that Mr. PAYNE did in the preparation of that bill and in the presentation of it to this House. I never have seen a bill of any character presented during my experience here that demonstrated such carefulness in its preparation, nor have I seen such a knowledge of all the material things contained in that great bill as was demonstrated by Mr. PAYNE during the nine and one-half hours that he occupied in laying out the beginning and continued to develop to the end of that great tariff bill.

His name will go down in history as one of the great men of this country. His work will live and it will be examined and used in the legislation which will yet be placed on the statute books when time and season shall bring about a change of policy of administration regarding the great questions of the tariff.

I am glad to come here to-day to pay this tribute of respect, love, and veneration for this beloved man, who passed away so suddenly and who finished his work in this House, where his triumphs and successes had been the greatest.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Mr. PAYNE the House mourns the loss of one of its oldest, ablest, and best beloved Members; his family loses one whom they had every reason to love, respect, and honor; and the country one of its most useful, upright, and valuable citizens.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. PAYNE well during my entire service in the House. He was one of those then in commanding position in the House I found kindly and considerate when I entered as a new Member nearly 20 years ago.

The acquaintance then made ripened into a regard which increased, at least on my part, continuously with the passing of the years; for our late friend was a man who, above all things, wore well. The better one knew him the better one liked him and the more one appreciated his sterling qualities.

SERENO E. PAYNE will be most widely and longest remembered as the author of the Payne tariff bill, though his work in connection with that legislation was but a fragment of the great volume of his highly important, long-continued, and valuable service in the House.

Our friend suffered the fate that seems the lot of most sponsors for tariff legislation. He lived to see the measure

that bore his name criticized, misrepresented, and anathematized the country over; to become a veritable football of politics in a time of extraordinary political upheaval and disruption. While all of this must have been very painful to him, he gave comparatively little outward sign of his regret and disappointment.

The bill was not everything that Mr. PAYNE would have had it, as we well know. Things might have been very different had it been more nearly in accord with his views. He was not, however, given to criticizing those whose views had differed from his own, in the enactment of the legislation; and at no time seriously doubted the fundamental soundness of the measure.

This is neither the time nor the place to discuss the merits or demerits of legislation; but I am sure that no one, whether they agreed with him or not, ever begrudged our departed friend the satisfaction that he felt, for a considerable time prior to his death, in what he believed to be a practical demonstration of the soundness of the bill which bore his name and of the unwisdom of its repeal.

There are many of the finest products of nature that improve with age. In the main they are products that were always good, always wholesome, and time slowly, gradually, and almost imperceptibly enriches, mellows, and strengthens them. It pleases me to think that this desirable development which nature reserves for her best and rarest products was exemplified in the life and character of our friend. We always knew him as honorable, upright, conscientious, able, loyal, and as the years passed there came to him, it seems to me, in increasing measure a kindly philosophy, which embraced all mankind, and a wider tolerance of the views and opinions of others, however widely they differed from his own, than characterized his earlier and more active years.

There is a wide difference of opinion among men as to what constitutes the most desirable theater and setting for our last days on earth and our answer to the inevitable summons to another sphere of activity; but the better judgment of mankind seems most to incline to an experience of usefulness and helpful activity until the hour of our departure shall strike, and to the hope of a peaceful and painless passing into the shadows.

From this viewpoint of a desirable ending to a life of usefulness our late friend was most fortunate indeed in the manner of his approach to and his passage through the portals. To the very day of his death he occupied his accustomed place in the halls of legislation, with a mind as clear and logical and a memory as dependable as ever; with a body free from any serious taint, malady, or weakness of age. Thus, without lingering pain or illness, with honors thick upon him, in the midst of useful labors, respected by all, loved by those who knew him best, a good man, a faithful citizen, a devout Christian, having lived more than the allotted span of life and set an example which we may all well emulate, he passed to his reward.

Blessed are those whose ways are the ways of uprightness, whose days are days of usefulness, and who, answering the last summons, die in the Lord. Thus lived and thus died our friend.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I only wish to say a word or two as a personal tribute to a friend. I came back to Congress on the 7th of December, and on the 10th of December Mr. PAYNE passed away, dying in harness and in the service of his country as truly as any soldier; and if it is sweet and fair to die for one's country, his was that end.

He was devoted to that service. Nothing turned him from it. We could say of him, as was said of another, that he was not greedy for gold or feverish for gain, but went about his work knowing that "man's honest will must heaven's good grace command."

I had known him for 16 years. When I met him first he was in his prime, just over 50, buoyant in life, broad in mind, strong in courage, large in heart, what can be truly called a great and not a small man—great in every respect that makes a man.

So he remained, as our friend from Wyoming has just said, only mellowing with time into a kindness that was felt by every Member of this House and that made them all his friends.

There was a difference when I came back. He seemed to be thinking more of the past; he seemed always to have in his mind the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still, and we did not so much lament when we found that he was gone where he could be happy once more.

There is one trait of his character that has not been touched upon. We know that he was unselfish and devoted. His self-abnegation in his devotion to duty was very marked.

I really had forgotten, until I looked over the old records of the House, that he had been the senior member of the Com-

mittee on Ways and Means when his party came into power in 1895, and that he was not then made the chairman of that committee. But no man would have found that out from anything that he said or did. His devoted friendship to that great man, Nelson Dingley, who was put at the head of that committee, was a marked and wonderful thing in all of his service from that year down to the time of Mr. Dingley's lamented death. Mr. PAYNE thought nothing of self. He went on with his work and came into his own. He proved the adage, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." And as years went on, and now that he has gone to his reward, we can also say of him more forcefully than of most others that we have known here, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, SERENO E. PAYNE has passed. In his passing the credit side of this great body has been more than ordinarily diminished. He occupied and filled a place which caucus action, conference decree, or official appointment could not confer.

He was the "Father of the House." But we who knew him did not dwell upon his age or length of service. He had been the chairman of the greatest legislative committee in the republics of the world. He was its ranking minority member when the summons came. He was not usually referred to as either of these. Supporter and opponent, the press and public, knew him as SERENO PAYNE. These positions he adorned; him they did not exalt.

Four years I knew him as a young Member to whom on occasion he had kindly spoken. However, public print and picture had given me an estimate of him which was not greatly modified by personal contact.

Eulogies are spoken and epitaphs carved for men who have opened new fields, evolved new theories, or directed revolutions. SERENO PAYNE's fame will not be so stated. His just claim for remembrance and distinction will rest largely upon the careful study, clear conception, and enthusiastic advocacy of that already existent which he believed to be sound and knew to be good. He might properly be characterized a defender of the faith rather than a reformer or crusader. Had he been a military man he would have chosen to defend the home and citadel rather than campaign for foreign conquest.

In this great body are all conceivable shades and colors of forensic talent, sometimes rising to genius—the word painter, the master of pathos, the adept at sarcasm and invective, the reveller in humor and wit, the student of detail, the repository of history, the cold, uncompromising logician, the magnetic personality, and the dramatic declaimer. SERENO PAYNE had his distinctive power. He stood at the head of this House in the comprehensive mastery, with ability to deliver with maximum force the controlling facts affecting the controversy. A Jove-like presence, a lifetime of study behind him, confidence in the rectitude of his cause, he carried conviction to his colleagues which often swept over and beyond the party aisle.

During the last campaign I was asked by a newspaper of his district for something that PAYNE had done for the farmers that it might be published in his behalf. I sent a copy of that part of the law bearing his name, relating to that industry in whose prosperity he was always concerned. It was sent; not as what PAYNE had said, but the highest evidence of what PAYNE had accomplished and believed in. I remember well the rich glow of pleasure which suffused his face when I told him what had been done. His statute, their experience; he was content to abide their judgment.

Partisan? Yes. The great characters of the nation nearly always have been. Narrow in partisanship? No. His partisanship seemed to be of that degree and extent to make a compact, virile, responsible organization, a reliable and efficient means for the accomplishment of his country's good.

The culminating accomplishment of his career, the great law which bears his name, modified in another body beyond his wishes, became the storm center of criticism which would have broken a weaker man supported by a less loyal constituency. My four years in this House witnessed a marvelous change which must have, in recent months, been gratifying to Mr. PAYNE. That law anathematized by partisans, ridiculed by opponents, undefended by friends—SERENO E. PAYNE stoutly stood for its general wisdom and expedience. Since the last vote of confidence which his people gave him, he remained long enough here to see that no more reproaches were cast upon that measure, and when he last defended it his defense remained unanswered. I do not at this time discuss its merits or demerits. What I have said was intended to show the pride and satisfaction he must have felt upon the apparent reversal of public sentiment upon a work to which he had

given the best of a life of industry, honesty, patriotism, and far more than ordinary mental power. Like the lawgiver of old, he was denied entry to the land of promise—restored power of his party—but the full view from Nebo's height must have been gratifying, indeed.

He was steadfast in his confidence that people when well counseled would arrive at a wise judgment. He was more so in the ultimate mercy, righteousness, and judgment of the great Father whom he served and adored. His last hour was in communion with Him "who doeth all things well." The sacred Book was open before him when his eyes were sealed from earthly vision, but were opened to the endless beauties and sublimities of the eternal.

In that Book he found solace for his sorrow, comfort for his bereavement, inspiration for his conflict, hope for his ambition, and faith in the promise of that final reward which awaits a well-spent life.

His life has been an object lesson to all who would serve their country, and the circumstance of his death adds the final touch. It makes the Christian statesman the highest appellation we can give to those who serve their State or country.

Mr. WALLIN. Mr. Speaker, a deserved tribute in memorial of the late SERENO E. PAYNE is a task for men who knew him more intimately than did I and whose command of terms of admiration, whose opportunities for close inspection and familiarity with his many strong and noble characteristics were better than my own.

Before I came to Congress I knew Mr. PAYNE slightly and, in common with all thinking men of the State of New York, ranked him as one of our most able and sturdy citizens. His work in this House early attracted attention and grew more and more conspicuous as he laid before the country his views, especially as to the question of the revenues, on which he became an expert.

Out of his close study and wide experience he gave us the Payne tariff law, and the day it was signed was undoubtedly the proudest and most satisfactory period of his life as a legislator. His work had its reward in the tide of prosperity which swept over this nation as a result of his labors and the expression in practice of his long, patient, and careful study and effort. He was justly jealous of this measure and defended it ably and convincingly on many occasions on and off this floor. Though superseded by a hostile administration and majority, it to-day stands and will ever stand as a monument to him, its originator as one of the most successful, most clearly drawn, most comprehensive and able documents of its character enacted in the history of the United States Congress.

Closer acquaintance and relation convinced me that one of Mr. PAYNE's strongest qualities was faithfulness. He was faithful to every detail of life great or small. His attendance in this House to within a few hours of his death was an example of this great and admirable attribute which he possessed. As a husband and father he was faithful, loving, generous, and wise. As a friend he was helpful, ready, and kind. Always gentlemanly, solicitous, and quick to comprehend, he gave to his acquaintances more than he received of courtesy, gentleness, and consideration.

In a word, Mr. PAYNE was a man whose personality and accomplishments impressed themselves upon those whom he met in an unusual and pleasant manner. Deceit or equivocation he had not. He was an aristocrat of the old school, but never an autocrat in any sense. Success did not elate him beyond the ordinary plane, and failure did not place upon him, either in face or in mind, the mark with which it sometimes delights to disfigure an otherwise noble nature.

SERENO PAYNE has been taken from us. He has been called home by a Father All Wise and Omnipotent. His going is a loss to his district, his family, his friends, and, through this House, to the Nation. No really great man, such as was he, can pass away without leaving not only aching hearts, but a void in affairs which is a long time in the filling and a wound which is not soon healed. Particularly is this the case with a man of Mr. PAYNE's character and disposition. His daily life, sunny, radiating with friendship and kindness, we shall always admire and never forget. As a legislator, as a factor in affairs of his country, and at his home, his career was at once an example and an inspiration. He was no laggard. He shouldered responsibilities and made history. Broad was his mind, keen his foresight, and brave and manly his course along right lines. His constituents recognized his good qualities and his prominence and returned him here to serve them and the country with but one break, for over a quarter of a century.

Peace to his ashes. We shall, indeed, miss him.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, our modern conception of human greatness sometimes induces us to underestimate the public services of the great men who are around and about us, and to unduly exaggerate the merits of those whose fame has been made illustrious by time and history, although in the glibness of an admiration for those of our contemporaries whose patriotic or partisan services we may for the moment extol, it is often the practice to borrow and apply the adjectives without regard to a fine discrimination which distinguishes the man who is truly great. And yet to-day there are great men rendering public service with as much patriotism and as much ability as is generally and historically conceded to those who have gone before, the difference being that they are less conspicuous in the popular mind to-day because they are more numerous than they were a century or more ago.

Of SERENO E. PAYNE there are critics who might say he was not a great man. Our modern spirit of iconoclasm, and that familiarity which makes it impossible for the modern mind to realize that greatness of human intellect, like the growth and development of the world's resources, exceed all in preceding centuries, may in some degree account for it. But that SERENO E. PAYNE possessed elements of greatness which, upon the strength of his recorded works, at some belated day may give him that niche in history which is vouchsafed to few, may not be denied.

Mr. PAYNE was a product of American soil and he grew up and developed in the environment surrounding his place of birth. He advanced step by step, after the fashion of the typical American boy, until he was sent to be a spokesman for the people in the House of Representatives. His long and faithful services here brought to him a distinction for industry and devotion to the public welfare that all men might envy. He led the charge to victory, and in many battles received and turned the assault. He stood for the principles in which he believed and so well sustained them that the whole Nation came to look upon him as a champion to be relied upon in times of adversity as well as in times of prosperity. He had the public confidence. What greater honor can come to an American citizen than this?

Before I came to Congress, having faith in the economic principles for which Mr. PAYNE contended, I had come to regard him as one of the great men in our national life. He was the central figure of the Ways and Means Committee, shaping tariff legislation. I had read of him as one who could keep his own counsel; as one who could be intrusted with the custody and determination of questions vital to the welfare of industries and communities, and who could yet turn aside those who would disturb or thwart the work of his committee, with a smile. When I arrived in Congress and found it was necessary to consult Mr. PAYNE upon many questions affecting the welfare of industries in my city and State, I found him in fact the strong, firm character about whom I had read, but courteous withal and determined that the scales of justice as between the conflicting elements should be evenly adjusted. I had occasion to observe the careful and painstaking work which he took upon himself to do in the shaping of the Payne tariff law. It was in the completion of this task that he again revealed those elements of greatness which even the minority members of the committee, on more than one occasion, conceded to him.

If there be those who believe that Mr. PAYNE was not entirely satisfied with the great work to which his name has been attached, let it be remembered that the effect of the Payne tariff law, no matter how men may have differed as to its separate schedules, was not to detract from the progress or prosperity of the country, but to advance it to its highest state of achievement.

When the Payne law was repealed and the general who had led the hosts to victory was called upon to cover the retreat he was still forceful, still brave, still great. He did not hesitate to defend the principles for which he stood, even though defeated, but took up the gage of battle and cheerfully and faithfully continued to fight just as he did when the tide was in his favor.

Mr. Speaker, it was an honor to serve on the Ways and Means Committee with SERENO E. PAYNE. When I was added to the minority in that committee I took up the work with respect and reverence for our distinguished leader. To him it was necessary to appeal upon disputed points. To him it was wise to go when troubled by doubts. And, oh, what a relief it was, when controversies arose in committee or on the floor of the House, to have this towering giant of the protective policy rush to the rescue. In such emergencies his knowledge and experience were invaluable. Though I came to know Mr. PAYNE far better than I had hoped, the genuine respect I entertained for him in the beginning continued until the end. The better I

knew him, indeed, the greater I respected him. And when, on the morning after his death, I gazed upon his rigid body as it lay in his apartments in this city, majestic even in death, I was grateful that I had served with him, for I felt that a great public servant—one who would long be remembered—had been called to his reward.

And when, Mr. Speaker, you were pleased to add me to the committee to escort his mortal remains to the beautiful town of Auburn, to be laid away under the sod and the snow in the local hilltop cemetery, I knew I was not mistaken. For in the town where his early life had been spent and in the church where he worshiped I had witnessed the poignant regret and sorrow of a people who knew him best and whose trust in him had never been shaken. Monuments to great men may tower high in public places where the multitude can come to do them reverence, but no memorial of granite or bronze is more to be desired than the love and esteem of the "home folks"—and these, we learned on that sad journey, had been earned, and retained through all his earthly battles, by our lamented colleague, SERENO E. PAYNE.

Mr. DANFORTH. Mr. Speaker, we have met this morning in memory of a great man—one whose greatness was shown at its best by the manner in which he lived his life from day to day and from year to year, performing each day his full and exact duty as he saw it in all its details. He was a devoted husband and father, a steadfast friend, a public-spirited citizen, a conscientious official, and representative of the people.

SERENO ELISHA PAYNE was born at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1843, and was graduated from the University of Rochester, N. Y., in 1864. In that institution it was his privilege to study under a remarkable teacher, Martin B. Anderson, then president of the university, and he was fond of quoting a precept of that eminent educator, "Bring something to pass, young man," and how thoroughly he absorbed and lived up to that injunction his after life is proof. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and thereafter practiced his chosen profession in the city of Auburn. In 1868 he became city clerk and held that position until 1871, when he served as supervisor for one term. From 1873 he was for six years district attorney of Cayuga County, and in the many important cases he tried he was noted for the skill and fairness he showed as prosecuting officer. He was then, in 1879, elected president of the board of education of Auburn, and after holding that office for three years he was chosen for what proved to be his life work—Representative in Congress; and with the exception of one term he was returned regularly and had been reelected again in November, 1914.

His alma mater and Colgate University honored him and themselves by conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

In all the offices he held before coming to Washington he did his work so thoroughly that each was but a stepping stone to the next, and this early acquired habit of complete devotion to the task at hand proved to be the secret of his success here.

For 25 years a member of the great Committee on Ways and Means, he studied and became an expert on the subject of the tariff. In the preparation of the McKinley and Dingley bills he was an important factor, and as chairman of the committee he framed the bill in 1909 which bore his name. No better illustration of the mental and physical endurance of the man could be given than the labor involved in preparing in one lifetime three tariff bills and his complete mastery of such an intricate and complex subject. But this capacity for close study and persistent application might not have brought to him preeminence in this subject had he not been blessed with a most retentive memory.

Mr. PAYNE was a master of debate, always ready and sometimes in his zeal giving hard blows, but I believe his adversaries, though vanquished, seldom bore him lasting grudge for their defeat.

It was my good fortune to secure a seat next his when I became a member of this body, and what had been but an acquaintance ripened into a true friendship, and, as opportunity served to let me know him better, I readily understood how he had attained the predominating position he enjoyed in the councils of the Republican Party, of which he was always a staunch and devoted member, and also how he came to have so many friends in the ranks of both parties.

His public life had been so long and had been lived in such an eventful period of our country's history that an evening passed in his company when he was wont to review the events in which he had taken part was always one of deep interest, and his audience was certain to be thrilled by his recitals. I deem myself singularly fortunate in having enjoyed many such evenings in the past four years.

He is and will be missed by many friends, but the memory of his life and deeds will be cherished by those friends, and they will have the consoling thought that he died without protracted illness or suffering, retaining to the end his full mental vigor and the power to enjoy with them the simple pleasures of which he was so fond.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, a man who rises to distinction above his fellow men does so by reason of some exception as a public servant and as a man, and this question of the value of a man in the public service is the question I desire to discuss briefly in connection with EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., whose memory we revere in the ceremonies to-day.

Mr. MERRITT entered the Sixty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of another great man from New York State, Hon. George R. Malby. He took his seat at the convening of the short session of the Sixty-second Congress in December, 1912. He had been elected to the Sixty-third Congress and, recognizing his unusual ability as a legislator, he was selected by the Republican membership in the House to represent them on the Committee on Rules. Just at that period, however, he was taken ill and was unable to render very much service. Last November he was reelected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, although at the time confined to his home. In December he passed away at his home in Potsdam, in the northern part of New York State.

Mr. MERRITT's public service was largely performed in the Legislature of the State of New York. He began his service as a member of the assembly in 1902, and served in that body continuously for 11 years. For much of that time he was the Republican leader of that body, and in his last year of service was speaker of the assembly. It was my privilege to become acquainted with Mr. MERRITT during the first year he was a member of the legislature, and I learned to regard him as a very strong character. He devoted himself to mastering all the State's business. He familiarized himself with the intricacies of the different departments. He was easily the best informed man upon the needs of government in New York State during his period of service. I can recall a conversation with former Gov. Hughes, now a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He told me that the man who was most helpful to him in the matter of the State's finances was our deceased friend. I have heard him often discuss New York matters of great moment. When he rose to speak it was with the fullest of information, and when he presented a case it was with a wealth of illustration. Not only his supporters but his opponents profited by his industry and his painstaking labor.

The people of a community can receive and deserve no higher encomium for their intelligence, their integrity, steadfastness, and patriotism than by their continued and hearty support of such a man as Mr. MERRITT, who for many years was afforded an opportunity for such public service. He earned and received and appreciated it, and the people reaped their full reward by the dedication of a rare life solely to their welfare. The close of such a long, useful, and honored life could not arouse a poignant sorrow, except as one would sincerely mourn that such a departure is the divine dispensation and that such a friend has finally left us.

To his dear old father, a hero of our great war between the States, now an old man, and to his loving wife and daughter, all of us here extend our heartfelt sympathy, and in their sorrow I am sure it will be some comfort to them to feel that their beloved one had the confidence and esteem of the strong men with whom he had come in contact during his years of service for the State and the Nation.

I do not know to whose memory could be more fittingly applied this tribute to a moral hero:

He never failed to march breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never thought though right were worsted
Wrong would triumph;
Held we fall to rise, are beaten to fight harder,
Sleep to wake.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I did not know the late EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., intimately. He came to this body in the last session of the Sixty-second Congress, and attended, so far as he was able, the first session of the Sixty-third Congress. His reputation in the State of New York was very high, as he had given his services to the State from 1896 until 1912. He had served his town as supervisor for 7 years, his assembly district in St. Lawrence County for 11 years, and the last 4 years he was the Republican leader in that body. When he was elected to Congress, he occupied the position of speaker of the assembly. He was one of the best informed men in the State, regarding affairs that affected that Common-

wealth, and had his health permitted, he would have undoubtedly taken high rank in the Congress of the United States. He was a successful man in political work because he loved to work. He was interested in legislation and enjoyed the game of politics. He worked hard and the success of his career is due not only to his ability and his education, but in great part to his industry. He did not succeed because he was lucky. He succeeded because he worked—constant work and close attention to duties.

I was one of the delegation who attended his funeral at his former home, Potsdam. A finer tribute could not have been rendered than that which took place there, that cold December day, when the pulse of business was still, and people gathered from many parts of northern New York, Albany and New York City, as well as from the National Capital, to offer their last tribute of respect to one whom they had learned to love and admire. The services were of the most dignified character. It was remarked that those who participated and those who attended seemed to be filled with a personal obligation which they were endeavoring to discharge in the most fitting manner possible.

A man of the life, character, works, and faith of EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., does not die, for in the words of an unknown author—

There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death; an angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them dead.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
In all, in everything, the same,
Except in grief and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe is life;
There are no dead!

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MERRITT was not as well known to his colleagues as he would have been had not the hand of illness fallen upon him early in his service here. However, he was a man of such strong personality that he gained for himself in a few months a position that it often requires years of service of men of more than average ability to secure. At the beginning of his second term he was appointed a member of the Committee on Rules, one of the most important committees of the House, and in some respects the most important. Membership upon this committee is eagerly sought, and usually attained only after many years of service. Mr. MERRITT's appointment, however, was recognized by all who knew him as being due to his special qualifications for service in this important place. As a leader in his great State, as speaker of the New York Assembly, he had not only a special knowledge of parliamentary law, but intimate knowledge of the many important subjects of legislation.

He attended only a few of the meetings of the Committee on Rules, for the illness which caused his death came upon him shortly after his appointment to that committee; but in the meetings he did attend he so impressed himself upon his colleagues, that we have a keen realization of what the committee, the House, and the country has lost by his death. He was a man of but few words, as we knew him, but when he did speak we knew that it was from a mature and well-considered judgment, formed after carefully considering all sides of the question involved. His modesty, his kindness, and his wise counsel we shall always remember. The House has lost a valuable member, his State and country a faithful servant.

[Mr. FITZGERALD addressed the House. See Appendix.]

[Mr. HAMILTON of New York addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., represented the largest district in area in the State of New York. It was the great Adirondack district, comprising the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Mr. MERRITT was in touch with the district as thoroughly as a Representative could have been. The leading manufacturing interest was in the making of paper, and he was an officer or stockholder in several companies. It is the hunting and fishing ground of New York State, and Mr. MERRITT knew the woods and waters well. He knew the wants of his people by intimate association with them, and tried to see that they were filled. He was a born leader whether in public or private life, and his people in his

own home county of St. Lawrence honored him by sending him eleven terms to the State legislature, and, afterwards, the congressional district twice elected him to the House of Representatives.

EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., was a big man; that was the impression he left on all who met him. Not alone a big man physically for he had a giant's frame and strength, but proportionally big mentally. It was just the strength of body and mind that one would expect, knowing his splendid father, who still lives at the family home, and knowing the kind of men who succeed in the north country where courage and perseverance and ability to fight are brought into daily play. He was the typical giant of the north.

But few men at Washington came to know Mr. MERRITT well. He was not here long before he was attacked with what proved to be a fatal sickness. But he was here long enough to study out things and long enough for his friends to realize that if he were continued in service, as he would have been, he would have been as successful and useful a Member to this House as he had proved to be at Albany in the assembly of the State of New York.

At Albany Mr. MERRITT spent the best years of his career. Elected to the assembly in 1902, in 1908 he became leader of the majority in that house, under Speaker James W. Wadsworth, just elected to the United States Senate. In 1912 he was elected speaker of the assembly. In these two offices he left his mark on all the leading legislation passed by the legislature. Our highway law and our public-service law were matters of careful study to him, and not a bill passed the assembly with which he was not familiar. The men who served with him during these 11 years, even if all of them could not agree with him on various questions, all respected Mr. MERRITT as a leader and loved him as a friend. The State of New York, without regard to party, paid tribute to him at his death.

EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., was brave, generous, loyal, and true. He will long live in the affectionate regard of those who knew him, and they will not cease to mourn for him. He has passed on to rest, but his hold on the hearts and affections of his friends is undiminished.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary upon human affairs that life must end, not always in youthful maturity or ripened old age, but sometimes at that period when it is best equipped for useful public service. The career of our late colleague, Mr. MERRITT, at the bar and in the legislature of the State of New York, had prepared him for those higher duties which are imposed upon a Representative of the people at the Nation's Capitol. In good part and with becoming enthusiasm he had entered upon that work. One of his first assignments was to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, of which I am a member. It was there we began to know him better and to understand him and the purposes which animated him in coming to the House. His legislative experience and the readiness and ability with which he took up the duties assigned him, gave promise of excellent future service. He was of the minority of the Immigration Committee and the benefit of his counsel and advice had just begun to be appreciated when word came of his illness. Then followed the last sad message. Our colleague had passed from the responsibilities placed upon him by his constituents to that higher service which none may resign. Mr. MERRITT was stricken when we were beginning to avail ourselves of his mental powers and his legislative experience. What may we say of so sudden a taking off? It was not our way, nor is it for us to complain. The grief we share with those who knew and loved him best may in part be assuaged by the satisfaction we have in knowing that the work he did here was well and faithfully done. In tribute to his memory we can truthfully say what is most commendable of the public servant, that the silver cord which bound our colleague to his earthly task was broken when the best that was in him had been dedicated to the public weal.

Mr. WALLIN. Mr. Speaker, to-day it is mete to pay tribute to EDWIN A. MERRITT, who died while in the service of this House. Mr. MERRITT was a man of such pronounced physical attainments that rash would he have been considered who should have forecasted his demise at a period so early in his career. Strong as he was bodily, his mentality was fully as great. For years a member of the New York Legislature, he soon took rank with the leaders in that capital and the State, and was everywhere looked upon as unquestionably among the most able of his colleagues, both as an originator and a framer of legislation. From a modest newcomer in the assembly, in less than 10 years he had worked his way up until he attained

the leadership of that body and acquired an acquaintance and distinction with the public men of the State enjoyed by few in recent years.

Mr. MERRITT was well educated, graduating from Yale College in 1884. He was possessed of a comprehensive mind and mental attainments which soon marked for more than ordinary heights in his chosen field. How well he fulfilled the early expectations of his many home friends the record shows. His influence in public affairs was always toward the right. He was forceful and ardent in his labors and once having formed his opinion nothing could change his position save proof that his conclusion was wrong. He was man enough to realize that every question has two sides and his ambition was to be in the right, whether the matter was one relating to public or private affairs. His rapid development as a statesman was a matter of gratification, especially to those whose good fortune it was to know him intimately, and thus, when he was selected to fill in this body the place made vacant by his former leader and associate, the Hon. George R. Malby, his constituents were commended for their recognition of those abilities which make for good representation in the councils of the Nation.

Mr. MERRITT's service here was brief, but it was sufficiently long to premise a brilliant and useful career in the House, when a fatal malady attacked him and he gradually succumbed to the inevitable. When his life went out a bright light was extinguished and a wide circle mourned. The sympathy of an Empirical State and of his colleagues in this Chamber from every State in the Union was extended in their sorrow and affliction to the members of his family, and it is now we place on the record our tribute of appreciation and recognition of his ability and worth in every walk of life, and our expression of grief that he will be with us no more.

Of him, as of another, it may be said:

A man that Fortune's buffets and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks.

Mr. PARKER of New-York. Mr. Speaker, I consider it indeed an honor to pay my tribute to the memory of the Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., a truly great and remarkable man. Probably no man in this body knew Mr. MERRITT as intimately as I, having been associated with him in legislative work for over a decade, and during that time having been his intimate friend.

He was a giant in stature, with a mental equipment to match. The surroundings of one's youth have a great influence upon the habits and characteristics of life. Mr. MERRITT was raised among the rugged foothills of the Adirondacks. He came of a hardy race of pioneers, men who had blazed the trail into that north country, and his natural character of mind and body was that of the hardy, capable, self-reliant pioneer. Endowed with a brilliant mental equipment which was polished and trained by his education at Yale, his was indeed a mind that was fitted to grasp and deal with the complex questions that confronted him during his legislative career.

He entered public life early in the struggle of the people to control vast corporate interests. He had given this question much study and thought, and he had very certain and pronounced convictions, as years before the final creation of a commission to regulate public-service corporations, I had discussed this matter with him and understood his views. He believed in the power of the Government, and believed that that power should be exercised to regulate, and regulate for the people's interests. The first legislation along this line which he drafted was legislation which made the then existing railroad commission in the State of New York, a State charge instead of having the expenses of the commission paid by assessment on the railroad corporations. This proposed legislation was misunderstood and defeated, but I well remember Mr. MERRITT's remarks concerning it, when he said that no adequate regulation can be had when the regulators are paid by the corporations that are to be regulated.

Soon after the defeat of this bill he was a dominant figure in an investigation regarding the conditions of the gas companies of New York City, and drew and introduced a bill which created a gas commission, and saw his theory put into effect by seeing the expenses of the gas commission paid by the State. He was a great admirer of Gov. Charles E. Hughes, Gov. Hughes attaining wide public recognition on account of having been counsel for this investigating committee. When Mr. Hughes was elected governor, it was natural that Mr. MERRITT should be the man selected to draw the public service corporations bill, which was to regulate the great corporate interests of our State. He saw what few men see, his theory, which had been called impractical only a few years before, put into full force and operation in the great State of New York.

He had the most accurate mind of any man that it has ever been my privilege to be intimately associated with; few spectacular flights of brilliancy, but his mind always worked like an accurate, well-oiled machine. His final determination and opinions were universally accurate, so much so that his opinions and judgment were eagerly sought by his friends and acquaintances. He gave the best years of his life to the service of his State, and there is no question but what the same energy and ability expended in private life would have brought him tremendous personal advantages.

He left his decided imprint upon the policy of the State of New York, and knowing him as I did, I am absolutely certain that had he lived his tremendous force of character would have made the same imprint upon the policies of the national legislation.

Personally, he was a most lovable man. The primitive surroundings of his youth strengthened his regard for friendship, and a man that was his friend was indeed fortunate, for there was no sacrifice that he would not make for that friendship. One of his strongest characteristics was his entire and absolute loyalty to his friends. He was big-hearted, generous, intolerant of the petty meannesses of little minds, but always tolerant of honest convictions although differing from his.

He was a man of unlimited courage, the kind of moral courage that permitted him to stand by his friends if he thought they were right, and to stand by his convictions on public questions although those convictions were at the moment unpopular. The most dominant characteristics of his nature, to us who knew him well, were his accuracy of judgment and his unflinching courage; characteristics that are indeed rare. I doubt if there was a man in the State who had more friends than Mr. MERRITT, and these friends were not confined to his political associates, but numbered many of his political adversaries, all of whom recognized that he was a hard, courageous fighter, but that he always fought fair. He had the gift of so many able men, of illustrating a point or administering a rebuke with an anecdote, which was always to the point, and many times illustrated the point and made unnecessary the harsh and cutting statement that must have been uttered had it not been for the milder way which he used to accomplish the same result.

In the death of Mr. MERRITT the National Legislature loses the influence of a great, big, broad-minded, able man, and we who knew him well lose an esteemed and loyal friend.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to print in the Record the proceedings of the memorial services held in honor of the late EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR., in the assembly chamber at Albany, N. Y., on January 20, 1915, and also to include the proceedings of the public memorial services held at Potsdam, N. Y., on December 14, 1914.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The proceedings referred to are as follows:

EXERCISES IN MEMORY OF HON. EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR., AT ALBANY, N. Y.

Exercises in memory of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR., held in the assembly chamber, State capitol, Albany, N. Y., Wednesday evening, January 20, 1915, 8 p. m., Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the assembly, presiding. In the presence of Hon. Charles S. Whitman, governor of the State of New York, and the members of the senate and the assembly.

Speaker SWEET. Prayer will be offered by the Rev. W. J. Hamilton, of Potsdam, N. Y.

Rev. HAMILTON. We will read a part of the Ninetieth Psalm:

"Lord, Thou hast been our refuge, from one generation to another. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made; Thou art God from everlasting and world without end. Thou turnest man to destruction; again Thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men. For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday; seeing that is past as a watch in the night. As soon as Thou scatterest them they are even as asleep; and fade away suddenly like the grass. In the morning it is green, and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered. For we consume away in Thy displeasure and are afraid at Thy wrathful indignation. Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee, and our secret sins in the light of Thy countenance. For when Thou art angry all our days are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told. The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years; yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone. Oh, teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

So endeth the lesson. Let us pray.

Direct, O Lord, in this and all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in this and all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may always glorify Thy holy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life, in whom whosoever believeth shall live, though he die, and whosoever liveth and believeth in him shall not die eternally; who also has taught us, by His holy apostle St. Paul, not to be sorry, as men without hope, for those who sleep in Him. We humbly beseech Thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness, that, when we shall depart this life, we may rest in Him, and that, at the general resurrection in the last day we may be found acceptable in Thy sight and receive that blessing

which Thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all who love and fear Thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of My Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, we beseech Thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord.

O most merciful Father, who hast been pleased to take unto Thyself the soul of our brother, grant to us who are still in our pilgrimage and who walk as yet by faith that having served Thee with constancy on earth we may be joined hereafter with Thy blessed saints in glory everlasting, through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

O Lord, who by Thy death didst take away the sting of death, grant unto us, Thy servants, so to follow in faith where Thou hast led the way, that we may at length fall asleep peacefully in Thee and awake up after Thy likeness, through Thy mercy, who livest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end.

O God, whose days are without end and whose mercies can not be numbered, make us, we beseech Thee, deeply sensible of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and let Thy holy spirit lead us through this valley of misery in holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives, that, when we shall have served Thee in our generation, we may be gathered unto our fathers in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. And all we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

Speaker SWEET. Those who were associated with him as a member of assembly, who served under his helpful direction as speaker, and those who are familiar with his faithful and intelligent service in the State and National Legislatures, meet to-night to honor the memory of EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR.

Those who served with him can bear witness to his high qualities of mind and heart and to his charming personality, which drew around him at all times a band of faithful and admiring friends and which endeared him to all his associates. Possessed of great mental vigor and physical strength, he used to the best of advantage in his long service in the assembly and in the House of Representatives his intellectual powers in the highest interests of the State and of the Nation.

We can not lose sight of such a man, the work he performed, or the influence he exerted upon the interests and activities of the Commonwealth. He had a wide knowledge of the affairs of state. He was interested in its financial, commercial, and educational welfare, was always active in promoting all measures which had for their object the uplift of the people, and throughout his legislative career was a faithful and energetic public servant.

He exerted an influence among his associates which they will long remember, and all who believe in the power of education and honor to advance the integrity, usefulness, and power of good citizenship will cherish his memory and hold his example in loving remembrance. It is character only which lives, and his character, combined with honorable public service, can not be forgotten.

Selection, "Lead, Kindly Light," by double quartette, composed of the following: Sopranos, Mrs. Charlotte Bord Gilbert, Miss Alice E. Taylor; contraltos, Mrs. Edith Cleghorn Weaver, Mrs. Edna Herrick Peck; tenors, Ben Franklin, George W. Franklin; basses, Roy H. Palmer, John N. Edwards.

"Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,

Lead, Thou me on!

The night is dark, and I am far from home,

Lead Thou me on!

Keep Thou my feet! I do not ask to see

The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou

Shouldst lead me on;

I loved to choose and see my path; but now

Lead Thou me on!

I loved the garish day; and, spite of fears,

Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years.

So long Thy power has blest me, sure it still

Will lead me on

O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till

The night is gone;

And with the morn those angel faces smile,

Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

Speaker SWEET: It has been the purpose of your committee to conduct the exercises of the evening in harmony with the life led by our departed brother and friend, and we have invited as the speakers of the evening his former and closest associates. I take great pleasure in presenting to you the first speaker of the evening, Hon. Frank L. Young.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen: Memorial services are as old as recorded history, and even in the days before written history the memory of leading men in every land and clime was perpetuated in the manner characteristic of their country.

In his oration on the Athenian dead, Pericles, after speaking eloquently on the characteristics of his country, the elements which had made it great, and the resources of its strength, stated of the men who were being memorialized, the honored dead, "Such did these men prove themselves as became the character of their country."

In every land there is an ideal manhood, expressed or unexpressed. This ideal is composite, made up of the opinions of all the different grades of men and of every school of thought, and yet is, on the whole, capable of definition.

The man who receives honor is the man whose life and work are most consonant with the ideal of the country in which he lives. To be true to such an ideal means honor and renown. In no land has such honor ever been purchased by wealth. It comes along from service, self-sacrifice, and patriotic devotion to duty. In every land honor and renown are accorded to every citizen who fills his life with service, self-sacrifice, and patriotism in any walk of life, public or private, civil or martial.

No one can point out the source of the American ideal of manhood. Like our people, the source of our ideals seems to have been drawn from every part of the civilized globe. In them are to be discerned the religious teachings of all denominations, the self-sacrifice of the early founders of our Republic, who were willing to endure anything that they might enjoy freedom of conscience, and the courage and bravery

of the early colonists whose bold patriotism compelled them to take up arms to fight for a place where their ideals might be worked out in human conduct.

From whatever source this well-recognized American spirit came, in these days and times it expresses itself in self-reliance, fair play, and the giving of equal opportunity. We visualize the American ideal in the self-reliant man who asks no favors but demands an opportunity as his right; in the self-sacrificing man who is willing to spend and be spent that good may prevail; and in the patriotic man who, under heaven, finds his country's demand superior and undeniable.

The American ideal demands honesty, clean living, fair dealing, equal opportunity to all, industry and devotion to her institutions, and the American citizen who is true to that ideal, who is alert, active, unrestrained, and devoted in the performance of his duty, the American people have always crowned and will always continue to crown with honor.

And as men who have lived consistently and honorably up to that ideal pass away, the hearts of the American people are proud to acknowledge their service with the highest measure of praise, and, whether or not their memorials consist of statues or other material constructions, they earn and they possess an indestructible memorial in the hearts and affections of the American people.

We are now observing a simple memorial service in appreciation of a really great man, who was more than a friend to many in this chamber who grieve with his honored father and his gracious wife and lovely daughter in their sorrow and affliction.

It is not an empty, formal service, but it is a sincere and spontaneous expression of esteem from his personal and political associates. His great soul has passed to "that bourne from which no traveler returns." We have gathered in honor of his memory because we appreciated and loved him. Weakly we say that EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., is dead—weakly, because in the friendships he established he is not dead, nor has his enduring work for the State of New York been diminished by his demise. We remember him for his wonderful powers of body, brain, and heart which he consecrated without limit to his friends and to his State. We remember him because he was an intensely human, big-brained, big-hearted man. We remember him because he fulfilled and represented the very clear and definite ideal which the American people accept as the best expression in human form of American manhood.

This ideal is beautifully and eloquently expressed in the metrical prayer of John G. Holland:

"God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who love honor, men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

The salvation and the benefits of the American Republic depend upon the fact that from time to time, in various places, exemplars of the American ideal appear to give substantial proof that our institutions and our laws are not based upon hopes that are impossible of human achievement. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., is one such exemplar.

Useful and inspiring as were the lives of Washington and Lincoln to their own times, they have been more useful and more inspiring to the American people since.

They gave back their honors to the world,

"Their better part to heaven, and slept in peace."

For the generations which succeeded them have drawn, are still drawing, and will continue to draw useful inspiration from their works and their characters.

Doubtless history will not record the name of EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., as high on the roll of fame as the name of Washington stands, but it is true, nevertheless, that Mr. MERRITT solved greater financial problems than ever confronted our first President, and in that work for his State his rugged honesty, his spotless integrity, and his magnanimous unselfishness were as great as those of the "Father of his Country."

Nor will his name appear on the pages of American history as luminous as that of Abraham Lincoln, and yet it is a fact that in his discernment, his measure of men, his hatred of sham and hypocrisy, his faith in the American people, his courage while under attack, and in the humor which saves, he was not so unlike that martyred President.

God forbid that we should be fulsome in this service, for our deceased friend was a plain, truth-telling man, to whom such praises would have been abhorrent, but those of us who knew him best in his public life accord to him as high a place as any other statesman who ever gave his services to the State of New York.

Entering the assembly in 1902, he gave 11 years of his life to the State, and in his last year he was the speaker. During four of those years I knew him intimately, and counseled and advised with him about many topics of great importance. Without meaning to draw invidious comparisons, I want to say that he had a more comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the State's affairs than any man connected with the State government in those days. His great brain was a veritable storehouse of information, and, regardless of physical consequences, he devoted all his mental powers unselfishly and without stint to his public duty.

He came to the legislature in his mature years, in the plenitude of his physical and intellectual powers, and he immediately rose to first rank among the lawmakers of the State. It is not too much to say that in all the recent constructive legislation in this State his was a guiding, if not a controlling hand.

But in addition to these great mental powers, the possession of which has always been conceded by those who knew him, he possessed other attributes which made him a positive and beneficent force among his associates. Among these traits was his great magnanimity. Even in the heat of conflict he was generous to his opponents, caring nothing for the adventitious issues, but always looking forward to the accomplishment of his purposes with a firm reliance in their righteousness.

It was easy, too, for him to make acknowledgment of the assistance of others, and to give full credit to all to whom credit was due, notwithstanding the fact that his own prestige might not seem so great by so doing. He seemed able to forget and forgive everything except

meanness and littleness of soul. But, even for such men, he almost invariably exhibited a tolerant charity.

He was never known to tear down the reputation of another that his own reputation might be thereby enhanced—a somewhat exceptional record in these days of self-constituted professional reformers.

Friendship was to him a sacred thing to be cherished and not to be lightly forfeited. I well remember an occasion when the fortunes of one of his friends, who is even now in this company, were being discussed. A bitter attack was made upon his friend, and, after listening patiently to the arraignment which was made against him, he said, with more feeling than was usual with him, "That man may be all you say he is, but I do not believe it. He is my friend. That may mean much or little to you, but it means a lot to me, and I will hear nothing further about him."

This is one instance only of the tenacity and sincerity of his friendship. In fact, I never knew him to be severe except when dealing with a fakir or a hypocrite; with his keen insight into the intricacies of human conduct, he was never deceived by them, and with remarkable swiftness he could dissect their flattering and deceitful propositions and expose insincerity in all its nakedness.

In such circumstances, his wit and humor were as keen as a rapier, and many a time have I witnessed the discomfort and defeat of a fraud by the simple telling of a story which illustrated the point.

He was well adapted by nature and training for the very highest legislative and executive offices. I believe that circumstances prevented a proper recognition of his wonderful powers. He knew perfectly well the enmities he created by plainness of speech, which to him seemed necessary. He knew that in public life—

"Men will hate thee,
Men will love thee;
Men will flatter,
Men will slight."

but looked upon all his experiences as merely necessary, temporary incidents, and kept true to the spirit that was within him. He was willing at all times to pay the price of his popularity whenever he felt the justice of his cause.

In this brief manner I have summarized the characteristics of our deceased friend, as I saw him and understood him. He was a truly great man, worthy of all the best traditions of American manhood, entitled to full praise for the self-sacrificing and efficient service which he gave to our State. May his example be a stimulus to all of us, to prepare for that practical patriotism which gives service as well as tribute to the State!

Long may the memory of our great associate remain among us for the betterment and improvement of the American commonwealth. True to his times, and true to himself, he performed his fullest obligations both as a man and as a citizen.

"The friendly social, honest man,
Whate'er he be,
'Tis he fulfills great nature's plan,
And none but he."

The State has lost a capable servant and may well mourn for him, but the keenest loss is felt among those who personally enjoyed the honor of his friendship and the inspiration of his character.

"We shall remember him as

One who never turned his back, but march'd breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break;
Never dream'd, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph;
Held, We fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake."

Selection by double quartet, "Crossing the Bar":

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For though from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

Speaker SWEET. Men in all walks of life may oppose one another, whether it be commercially or politically, but though opposed they may still be friends. I take pleasure in presenting to you the next speaker of the evening, the political opponent but the fast friend, Hon. Alfred E. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen: I feel very deeply honored to be permitted to speak a word at this memorial service to our late lamented friend and comrade, EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr. I met him in 1904 when I entered this chamber for the first time. He was then a prominent member on the majority side of the House. I served with him through the years until 1912, when he was elected Speaker, and in that time I developed for him as strong an affection as it is possible for one man to have for another, not of his own relationship. His many noble qualities of heart and mind endeared him to every man that sat in this chamber, and it is gratifying to see so many of them here to-night from all parts of the State to join in this gathering and to do honor to his memory.

In the memoir of his distinguished father, I read this passage from the retrospect: "Without boasting, I can truly say that in a long life which has not been free from any contests, I have never knowingly taken unfair advantage of my opponents and if I have fought hard, I have fought fairly." I thought, as I read, how forcefully this trait was impressed on the life and character of EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr. He was a strong partisan. He believed very firmly in the principles and precepts of the Republican party, but he put the good of the State first and supported any measures he believed to be in the interest of the commonweal. He was a forceful orator and drew the sword of debate with as much strength and vigor as any man that ever stood on this floor, and better than all, he left behind no sting—no bitterness.

He was a good friend. His friendship was really worth having. He helped me to success when my failure may have meant something of advantage to his party. Public life makes many fair weather friends. Many there are that shake your hand and pat your back when you are in the heyday of your power, but MERRITT'S friendship was of the kind that was more powerful when the clouds of political adversity frowned upon you.

He had a smile and a good word for everybody, from the highest to the lowest, that were connected with the busy life of the Capitol.

He loved the State that he served so faithfully. He loved to talk of its future greatness. He knew it better than any man I ever met, and was more at home in the assembly than in the larger field of activity to which he was called by an admiring constituency. He knew the legislature thoroughly—its methods, its habits of thought—and no man more jealously guarded its prerogatives. He had the most profound respect for its authority as a branch of the Government and an inflexible belief in the ultimate rectitude of its purposes.

Time there is indeed, and I could spend it in the memory of "Ed." Time and time again, he asked me to go up and stay at Potsdam, where he might show to me what he called "Our Great North Country." It shall always be to me a matter of regret that I did not see the little village until I found it plunged in mourning the day of his funeral—its business places darkened and the countryside gathered in to pay tribute to his memory. I brought with me my eldest son, and I gave him a copy of the Red Book of 1912 and I asked him to always remember what it was that brought him on his first long journey from home.

I could talk through the night about Ed. MERRITT, and all that I could say would be inadequate to express what I really thought of him. I will conclude, therefore, leaving with you this thought: "Almighty God asks nothing for nothing, and when we say to him 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven'—if we mean that—if it comes from the heart, He responds with a balm for every wound and a joy to balance every sorrow, and he gives to us to-night in an hour of affliction abundant consolation in that almost universal belief that Divine Providence makes all things equal and solves for the just man the mystery of death as life everlasting."

Selection by the double quartette, "Peace, Perfect Peace."

"Peace, perfect peace, in this dark world of sin?
The blood of Jesus whispers peace within.
Peace, perfect peace, by thronging duties pressed?
To do the will of Jesus, this is rest.
Peace, perfect peace, with sorrow surging round?
On Jesus' bosom naught but calm is found.
Peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away?
In Jesus' keeping, we are safe, and they.
Peace, perfect peace, our future all unknown?
Jesus we know, and He is on the throne.
Peace, perfect peace, death shadowing us and ours?
Jesus has vanquished death and all its powers.
It is enough; earth's struggles soon shall cease,
And Jesus call us to heaven's perfect peace."

Speaker SWEET, Side by side, shoulder to shoulder, fighting the battles of State, stood EDWIN A. MERRITT, jr., and James W. Wadsworth, jr. As his closest associate and constant counselor, I present to you at this time, Hon. James W. Wadsworth, jr.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, Members of the Legislature, Ladies, and Gentlemen: The invitation to say something of the life and public services of EDWIN A. MERRITT, jr., upon this occasion and in this presence touches me very deeply. It is indeed an honor which I appreciate, and I rejoice at being afforded an opportunity to testify to the high character and great achievements of that dear friend, with whom I was so intimately associated here in this Capitol.

So vivid and so deep is the impression he made during the years of that association that it seems but yesterday that he stood towering in the center aisle there, his voice reverberating through the uttermost spaces of this great chamber, welding the laws of New York. It seems but yesterday that he gathered us about him in our leisure hours and won and held our deep affection. It is difficult for us to understand that we will never again experience that inspiring and delightful human contact. And now that we long to tell the world our estimate of him, I, for one, realize that my poor words must fall far short of describing that picture of him which will reside in my mind as long as I shall live.

It can not be denied that heredity and environment are powerful factors in the formation of character and habit of mind; and in order to possess an intelligent understanding of Mr. MERRITT, we must take into consideration these elements in relation to him. His forbears were of sturdy American stock—simple, God-fearing, self-reliant, typical of the early pioneers. His father—who still lives, honored and respected by thousands of his fellow citizens in his old age—has for years been a commanding figure in northern New York. By occupation an outdoor man, who in the early days helped blaze the way through the northern wilderness, he transmitted to his son a vigor and strength of constitution remarkable even in a country renowned for its strong men, and that simplicity and directness of mental operation so characteristic of the early American. The father, true to the type, from early manhood has maintained an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. He has been a friend and confidant of leading Americans since the days of the great Civil War, has held high positions of trust and power, and has been a leader of thought and molder of opinion in that great northern country in which he has lived so long and which he loved so well.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the son whose memory we now reverently drew inspiration in his early manhood from the example of his sire and found himself equipped with the same attributes of public spirit and devotion to country. Born in 1860, he attained manhood at a time when it was still possible for him to absorb a vivid conception from his father and his father's neighbors of those great principles which were fought for and vindicated in the trying days of the sixties. He absorbed readily the story of sacrifice and heroism relating to those times, and from that story he learned the great principles of human liberty upon which this Republic was founded. Through all his active life he never ceased deriving inspiration from the deeds of the generation just preceding him, and he never wavered in his admiration and reverence of the men who saved the Nation. There was no more potent influence in his life than his contact with those men. By their example he was inspired to that simple manly courage which was his predominating trait.

Graduating from Yale College at New Haven, Conn., in 1884, he joined his father at London, where the latter at that time was holding the high and responsible position of consul general of the United States. After spending a year assisting his father in that interesting

and broadening atmosphere, he returned to his home in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, and immediately embarked upon that active career to which he later gained such distinction.

Although actively engaged in business, he found time to take part in the public affairs of the community in which he lived. In fact, the stress and contention of politics and the satisfaction of public service well performed held a peculiar fascination for him, and, commencing with his election to the St. Lawrence County board of supervisors, he was continually in public life until the day of his death. His strength of mind, his clarity of vision, and his integrity soon made their impression upon the people of St. Lawrence, and in 1902 he was elected a member of assembly from the district in which he resided. From that year up to and including the legislative session of 1912 his constituents, with unwavering confidence in him as their representative, continued to send him to the State capital.

It was in this chamber the great work of his life was performed. It was in this arena that he made his name known over the length and breadth of this great State; and while he was later promoted to a wider field of activity at the National Capitol at Washington his place in history rests upon the services he rendered in the assembly.

So long was his service, so many and varied the legislative tasks which he undertook and carried to a successful completion that time will not permit upon this occasion an attempt upon my part to recite them all. With no thought of minimizing the importance of his efforts in a score of directions, it shall be my endeavor to set forth that achievement of his which colleagues considered the greatest of all and which has exercised a most profound effect upon the government of the State of New York.

It is a matter of history that the dawn of the new century was signalized by a remarkable and almost phenomenal development of the economic and industrial life of America. That period will go down in history as the one which witnessed the formation of great combinations of capital and gigantic organizations for the carrying on of industry in all its branches. The intricacies of modern civilization seem to have made this development logical and therefore inevitable. This growth, however, created evils new and unlooked for in our civic life. So powerful did these organizations become that they appeared in the minds of many to constitute a grave danger to our form of government. As they grew so did the public impression grow that unless a remedy was applied self-government would be poisoned at its source.

When MERRITT took his seat in the assembly in 1902 the first mutterings, as it were, of the storm which was to break over American politics could be heard by the discriminating ear. In later years MERRITT'S friends learned that he, almost from the day of his taking his seat in this chamber, saw the cloud upon the horizon and commenced preparing himself to take part in the solution of the mighty problem which he felt would confront the people later on. It is not necessary for me to describe in detail the rise of that great wave of public sentiment which finally brought to bear such irresistible pressure for the solution of the problem of the relations existing between the public, on one hand, and the great public service corporations, created by the public, upon the other. We know now that the demand for a remedy which was fearlessly and irresistibly made at that time had its justification in the misdeeds and abuse of power on the part of some who cynically disregarded the sensibilities and the rights of the average man.

Those of us who served in the legislative sessions of 1905-6 can never forget the tension and stress of those days when the storm reached its greatest fury. Some there were who persisted in maintaining an attitude of indifference, and declaring that it would blow over in good time. There were even some, although their number was few, who refused to admit that there was anything genuine or important in the demand of the hour. The great majority of men in public life at that time, however, realized that mighty forces were at work and that something must be done to meet the sentiment of the people—and prevent chaos.

It is true also that the great majority of men, buffeted by the contending forces and perplexed by conflicting counsel, were groping in the dark, conscious of their unpreparedness. Of all the men in the New York Legislature of those days, MERRITT seemed to have the clearest conception of the situation, and, starting almost alone in his efforts, he proceeded to lay the foundation for a great piece of constructive legislation which we believe to-day has solved the problem.

It was characteristic of MERRITT'S viewpoint toward life in general that he should believe in the power of government, and that he should contend that government should exercise its power to do a certain thing when no other agency is capable of doing that thing. For four years he had been a keen observer of the play of contending forces in and about the legislature and the State government. He weighed and analyzed the good and the bad, the useful and the useless, and when he had made up his mind to act, he knew what ought to be done and where the power resided.

His first move in the direction which he had marked out attracted little public attention, but to those who knew his purpose and his mind it was of vast significance. During the administration of Gov. Higgins MERRITT introduced a bill in the assembly providing that all the expenses incident to the support of the then existing State railroad commission should be borne by the treasury of the State instead of requiring the railroad companies to meet the expense of supervision, as was then the case. He stood almost alone in his contention. Men said, "If we are to discipline these corporations, why do we commence by relieving them of this comparatively light burden?" MERRITT'S answer was that the Government must shortly assume new powers of supervision and regulation over these corporations, and in preparation for that day the Government must free itself of any sense of obligation, however remote, toward the corporations which it proposed to regulate.

This act of Assemblyman MERRITT, while failing of success for the moment, was the planting of the seed in the legislative mind. More and more from that time men listened to his proposal and came to recognize its ultimate wisdom. Events moved quickly. The pressure was enormous. In 1905 a special committee of the legislature was appointed to investigate the distribution and the sale of illuminating gas by public-service corporations in the city of New York. The work of this committee attracted wide attention. MERRITT was one of its strongest members.

By far the most significant act resulting from this investigation was the drafting and final enactment of a bill entrusting to a State commission, known at the time as the "State Gas Commission," the function and duty of regulating the rates charged for illuminating gas and electricity by all the lighting companies of the State. The strong hand of MERRITT was readily seen in the provisions of this bill. It was his first definite proposal directed toward the solution of this great problem. Imperfect in many respects, it nevertheless amounted

to a declaration on the part of the government of New York that henceforth it intended to exercise its powers.

I remember well the gratification which MERRITT derived from this acceptance of the principle which he had laid down a year before and which had met such discouragement. And I remember well the intense gratification which came to him in the following year, in 1907, when the newly elected governor of New York, Charles E. Hughes, laid such tremendous emphasis upon the necessity for a solution of this sort to be applied over a much wider field. MERRITT hastened to his support, confident that through the great influence and ability of that exceptional executive success would come, as come it did.

He was one of the responsible authors of the public-service commissions bill of 1907. He worked in collaboration with others day after day and week after week until that measure was complete. His influence can be read in every line of it. When it was enacted into law it bore his name jointly with that of Senator Page. If I may be permitted to express an opinion, this law, establishing as it did a standard of relationship between the government, representing all the people on one hand, and the railways, the street railways, the gas companies, and electric lighting companies on the other, is the greatest monument of the four years of the administration of Gov. Hughes.

MERRITT'S work did not end with this achievement. The following year the legislature appointed a special committee to investigate the feasibility of bringing the telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the commission. MERRITT was one of the strong men on that committee and was largely instrumental in drafting the bill reported by that committee and almost immediately enacted, extending the power of the public-service commissions over the wire companies.

The student of government will admit that Mr. MERRITT, in inaugurating this great movement in 1905, assisting powerfully in its progress through 1906-1907-1908, performed a service for the State of New York of immeasurable importance and vast significance. Throughout all of that struggle, through all the varying phases of the conflict in which he took part, two of his traits of character stood out conspicuously: First, his clear courage. He never faltered; he never wavered, no matter what the obstacle. Second, his lack of vanity. He had convictions, deep-rooted and sound, but he had no false pride or conceit. He never claimed or demanded special recognition for his achievement. In fact, of all eminently successful men, men endowed with power and subject to the temptations which go with it, MERRITT was the least vain. His simplicity, directness, and his sense of humor saved him from that which has destroyed or impaired the usefulness of many a distinguished man.

In order to give some idea of the tremendous and varied work which MERRITT did in the assembly, in addition to the great achievement which I have attempted to describe, it should be noted that he was first chairman of the committee on agriculture, then chairman of the committee on general laws, chairman of the committee on railroads, chairman of the committee on ways and means, which at that time carried with it the majority leadership, and which he held for three years; minority leader in 1911, and finally speaker of the assembly in 1912.

The State will not forget the great work he did in helping to revise the highway law and inaugurating the building of improved highways through the Commonwealth. Nor will the State forget the three years of arduous service he rendered in helping to formulate the financial policy of the State as expressed in the appropriation bills. The burden he carried was enormous. Only a man of his great mental and physical strength could have stood up under it. His career in the assembly culminated in his election to the speakership.

He was permitted to hold that difficult and responsible position for but one year. The death of his long-time friend, George R. Malby, left vacant the seat in Congress held by that representative of the north country congressional district. It was inevitable that the people of that district should demand that MERRITT represent them in Washington. They did so demand and he acquiesced and accepted an election to Congress from his district.

I think it is accurate to say that he left Albany with reluctance. He felt that he was entering upon a new and strange field, although he deeply appreciated the honor and the opportunity. He was familiar with this atmosphere here in the capital where he had spent the greater part of his public life, where he had impressed himself upon the life of the State which he loved; here were his intimate friends—and their name was legion. He felt that other additional tasks awaited his efforts here; he felt that the State had not as yet solved the highway problem. He realized that the financial operations of the State were subject to vast improvement; that the question of taxation, income, and expenditure needed close study and application. He longed to address himself to this work, but his sense of duty to his people at home, his gratitude for their loyalty and friendship, compelled him to relinquish his work here and assume the duties of a national legislator.

It is a matter of record that he quickly assumed a prominent place in the House of Representatives. Although a member of the minority, his strength and wisdom were soon recognized by his colleagues, a fact which is made evident by his appointment to the great Committee on Rules of the lower House at Washington shortly after he took his seat.

He had scarcely embarked upon a career of usefulness and distinction in the National Congress when with a suddenness that is incomprehensible, he was attacked by a combination of maladies which called forth every atom of his gigantic strength and will and physique to combat. Accompanied by his faithful, loving wife, he was taken to the sanitarium at Dansville, near my own home, in Livingston County. There he waged a battle which can never be forgotten by those of us, who, from time to time, were permitted to see him. His great frame stricken and shattered to an inconceivable degree, his mighty intellect never lost its clarity, his soul never lost its courage.

For thirteen months he endured physical and mental suffering seldom demanded of a human being. Crisis after crisis was surmounted through the might of his will power. Naturally a somewhat impatient man in the ordinary walks of life, he yielded to the necessities of his fight with a confiding trust and patience which was sublime. He knew his loving family and faithful attendant were struggling bravely all through these weary months to save him, and he set himself to help them help him. The time came in the autumn of 1914 when it seemed that his efforts and those of his loved ones had been crowned with victory. With indomitable courage and implicit confidence, he started on his journey homeward. I shall never forget the day of his departure and the words he uttered on that occasion: "I have won my fight; I am going back to my people; I have work to do."

He was renominated and reelected to Congress by a constituency who had known him all his life and loved him best. The future looked

bright, and then suddenly, when we were all filled with confidence that he would live to attain an even higher degree of usefulness and distinction, his malady returned in a new and unexpected form, and after a brief but heroic struggle he succumbed to the will of an all-wise Providence.

His father is left stricken and without the sustaining hand of his great son in his old age; his wife and daughter crushed with grief. Hundreds of us, his former associates, have lost a dear friend, and the realization of our loss quickens and deepens the sympathy which we extend to his devoted family in this trying hour. Our consolation must be that we men who knew him are better men and this State a better State because he lived.

Selection by the double quartette, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere":

"Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song birds dwell;
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives, and all is well!

Somewhere, somewhere,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere;
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate;
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

Somewhere, somewhere,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere;
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

Speaker SWEET. With the pronouncing of the benediction the services of the evening will close.

Rev. HAMILTON. The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MEMORY OF HON. EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR., HELD AT VILLAGE HALL, POTSDAM, N. Y., DECEMBER 14, 1914.

An informal public meeting to pay tribute to the memory of the late Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., Representative in Congress, was held in Village Hall, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the evening of December 14, 1914. The meeting was attended by personal friends and neighbors of Congressman MERRITT. Hon. Clarence S. Ferris presided as chairman of the meeting, and Howard E. Thompson acted as secretary. Judge Ferris opened the meeting with the following remarks:

"We have come together at this time to pay fitting tribute to the memory of our deceased friend.

"For many years he had been in the public service. He had attained great influence with all with whom he was associated. His services to the State have left their impress on much important legislation, and our laws are better for his having had a part in framing them.

"At some future time I assume appropriate services will be held by the House of Representatives, which will emphasize and commemorate the value of his public service. However, these services must be to some extent different.

"While we, as his neighbors, appreciate his great service as a public servant, we think of him more as a friend and familiar figure in our midst, who has suddenly been removed by death. It is most fitting that we should meet here to-night to give expression of his worth, not only as a public official but as a friend whom we loved and whose death we mourn."

Dr. F. L. Dewey gave the following tribute of appreciation of Mr. MERRITT:

"Mr. Chairman, friends, and neighbors:

"We are gathered here to-night to express our sincere and honest sorrow over the demise of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., Representative of this district in Congress. To each and every one of us his death brings a sense of personal loss. Long and serious as had been his illness, the announcement that his spirit had taken its flight and passed on over the Great Divide came as a surprise and a shock.

"To me he had always been 'Big Ed. MERRITT,' tireless, undaunted, and invincible. Born in the foothills of our own Adirondacks, passing his boyhood life in Potsdam, he was a simple, plain north-country gentleman. Completing his course in our normal school, which owes its existence to the efforts of his father, he passed on to Yale University. Graduating there in due course, he supplemented his school and university training by travel abroad and efficient and successful work in the consular service.

"I first met Ed. MERRITT in the fall of 1885. He impressed me then as a great big whole-souled fellow. We read law together in the offices of John G. McIntyre, and the association there formed led to a lifelong friendship. With his training and inherited tendencies it was natural that he should early turn his attention to the field of politics. His ability and fitness for public service were soon recognized, and once given an opportunity to prove his worth, his constituents never consented to his return to private life.

"Ed. MERRITT was an educated and cultivated man. It will surprise many of his friends to know that during his long illness he passed many hours in reading the classics. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to read or to recite a favorite passage to his friends who came to call upon him. Yet he spent his life largely among men and affairs. Never posing as an orator, he was never a 'victim of words nor a phrasesmith.' Never, as an editorial in the New York Sun read, was he afflicted with the 'pen and mouth disease.' He was simple and direct in thought and action; frank, truthful, and free from cowardice. Naturally, he had an unconscious courage. He was an excellent judge of men and measures, and never had I known a man in this State who, in the halls of legislation or in the marts of trade, won a larger or more loyal following. The attendance at his funeral bore silent testimony to this.

"Strenuous at times as were his political contests they never left bitterness or revengeful feelings with him. He was always charitable to all, and many a poor soldier or a bereft widow to-day will miss the efforts which Ed. MERRITT was wont to put forth in their behalf. Not always understood or appreciated by his own townsmen, among all the multitudes who knew him in boyhood and in manhood, in private and

in public life, not one can recall a mean, vindictive, or deceitful word. Sincere in his beliefs, faithful to his convictions, steadfast in his friendships, he was loyal to every cause he espoused. His life has made many men happier, his example will make many better, and his service to his constituency and to this State will endure so long as our north country shall last."

Hon. Edward A. Everett, being called upon by the Chair, responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, putting our thoughts in language that will properly express our feelings toward a departed friend is indeed a hard task. I first became acquainted with Ed. MERRITT about 35 years ago, from an accidental meeting while enjoying an outing in the woods on Raquette River, and our relationship ripened into a friendship that was mutually enjoyed. He was of the type of manhood that brightened with use and there was always something that linked us closer together after each meeting. We were interested in the business affairs of each other, not as actual business partners, but from a true feeling of a desire to help each other. It has been truly said that character is not made in a day; neither is it possible for one to become acquainted with character that is worth while in a short period of time. The individuals who stand out in prominence the world over are the ones whose honesty and simplicity first attract you and whose gigantic ability to perform the tasks afterwards impresses you. Words of praise can be used in the description of anybody who has ceased to exist, but truthful words describing a character that had to do with all of the different phases of human nature and came through without a scar is indeed the exception. This, however, I can truthfully say concerning our departed friend and fellow townsman, 'Ed. MERRITT.' His ambition may have mapped out a task that his early departure left uncompleted, but the honesty of purpose in every day's transaction is well defined in the course of his everyday life, and I sincerely offer him the following tribute:

"Here is to Ed. MERRITT, born in this world of trouble and care; dies, and he goes, he knows not where, but he was a thoroughbred here and he will be a thoroughbred there."

Mr. Harry M. Ingram made the following remarks:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is difficult for me to talk upon this occasion. I can not properly give expression to my feelings. I must be content with stating some personal facts. Had Congressman MERRITT lived until the 1st day of January next I would have been associated with him as his partner in the practice of law for six years. Except for the fact that Mr. MERRITT, then a member of the assembly, had asked me to come to Potsdam and form a law partnership, I would probably be practicing in another part of the State at this time. He wanted to maintain a law office. He told me it was a desire which he had long entertained, and in the expectation of its fulfillment he had kept together the old Dart & Erwin and the Tappan law libraries. I went to Potsdam and looked over the library and met some of the people of the village. Finally I made up my mind to locate here, and I did so. Our law firm dated from January 1, 1909. During the years we were together I learned to know Mr. MERRITT as I had never known him before. I came to realize more than ever his great broadness of mind, the vastness of his intellect, and above all, perhaps, the extraordinary kindness and warmth of his most unusual personality. I shall always prize the recollections of my friendship with him. I feel that under the circumstances I can never regret that I came to Potsdam as I did.

"It was perhaps my fortune to have seen Mr. MERRITT in the performance of his duties at Albany more than any other person here to-night. I know the great subjects and works of importance to the people of the State with which he labored during the years, and particularly the latter years of his service in the assembly. He was regarded as the leader not only of the assembly, but, by many, the leader of the legislature. Often I have felt that the people of his home county did not at all appreciate the prominence of their representative in the legislature. I had this same feeling regarding the late Senator Malby. Malby and MERRITT were indeed a strong and powerful combination of representatives for any county to have in the State legislature at the same time. No wonder the county of St. Lawrence became so widely known in political and State affairs. These men had an unusual State-wide acquaintance. Their suggestions, advice, and counsel were sought and heeded.

"When Congressman Malby passed suddenly away, St. Lawrence County and the whole north country felt keenly its great loss, but was comforted in a measure in the thought that Mr. MERRITT remained. In the death of Mr. MERRITT, so soon after, we will feel more than ever the loss of Mr. Malby, and now that both are gone we have indeed much reason to mourn. It requires years of time for a county to prepare for public life two such men as these, strong men, influential legislators, representative citizens.

"Mr. MERRITT made a wonderful fight for life. He wanted so much to enter upon the public service again. His plans were all made for the future. We can rejoice in the fact that such a man, stricken down largely because of overwork in the service of the people, was permitted to end his days still in the service. His vast plurality at the November election and the great tribute rendered him at his funeral are worthy testimonials of the general and sincere esteem in which Congressman MERRITT was held by the voters of his congressional district and his associates in public life."

Mr. John L. Brown spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I knew Mr. MERRITT very well and counted him one of my best friends. During his stay in Albany I had occasion to write him several times. Some of my letters were on matters that seemed to me quite small, and I am sure must have seemed to him very small and trivial, but I always received a prompt reply. Several of these replies I prized very highly, as they were not cold, expressionless, typewritten letters, dictated by 'E. A. M.', but were personal pen written letters that make one feel that in the writer he had a friend worth while.

"In the passing of Mr. MERRITT I know I have lost, and I believe we all have lost, a big-hearted, loyal, personal friend."

Mr. Sylvester Nicolette spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I met Mr. MERRITT and began to work for him many years ago. He was always my good friend. I had many business dealings with him, and my contracts were for many thousand dollars in labor and construction work. Always I found him fair in settlement and in adjusting any questions which might arise. I can say the same also of Mr. Tappan, who was his partner in the work at Hannawa Falls. We never had any difficulties about our work. It was a great pleasure to work for such men as these. They always treated me squarely and paid me every cent owing to me for all the work I did for them. From my dealings with Mr. MERRITT I can say of him that he was the most honest man I ever knew."

Remarks were also made by Mr. John Pert, president of the village of Potsdam, Mr. F. L. Cubley, Dr. F. T. Swan, Mr. C. E. Haywood, and Mr. E. M. Perkins.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF POTSDAM ON DECEMBER 7, 1914.

Resolved, That the members of the bar of Potsdam feel deep sorrow at the untimely death of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr. That they have long felt pride in his ability and power.

That they appreciate the value of his many services and deeply deplore his loss. They realize that he has left a void that can not well be filled.

The many public capacities in which he has acted are too well known to need enumeration here, and in all of them he has reflected credit and honor upon this community as well as upon the State.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

L. E. WADLEIGH,
Chairman of Committee.
WM. H. MCCORMICK,
Secretary.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. Speaker, as there are several Members of the House who desired to take part in these memorial proceedings, who are unable to be present to-day, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House who desire to do so have leave to print.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there be no objection, unanimous consent will be given to print remarks appropriate to the occasion.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the resolution heretofore adopted, and as a further tribute to the memory of the deceased, the House will now adjourn.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 8, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 8, 1915.

(Legislative day of Friday, February 5, 1915.)

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

RESOLUTIONS OF MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I desire to present two resolutions of the General Assembly of Missouri, one of which I ask may be read and that the other, which is almost if not exactly similar, be inserted in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Before that is done, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fletcher	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	Gallinger	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Goff	Norris	Smith, Mich.
Brady	Gore	O'Gorman	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Gronna	Oliver	Smoot
Bristow	Hitchcock	Overman	Stephenson
Bryan	Hollis	Owen	Sterling
Burleigh	Hughes	Page	Stone
Burton	James	Penrose	Sutherland
Camden	Johnson	Perkins	Swanson
Catron	Jones	Pittman	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kenyon	Poindexter	Thornton
Chilton	Kern	Ransdell	Townsend
Clapp	La Follette	Reed	Vardaman
Clark, Wyo.	Lane	Robinson	Walsh
Clarke, Ark.	Lea, Tenn.	Root	Warren
Colt	Lippitt	Shafroth	Weeks
Culberson	Lodge	Sheppard	White
Cummins	McCumber	Sherman	Williams
Dillingham	McLean	Shields	Works
du Pont	Martin, Va.	Shively	
Fall	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The Senator from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the reading of a resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[Telegram.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., February 4, 1915.

HON. WILLIAM J. STONE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

I am instructed by the senate to inform you that they have this day adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States a bill which has for its object the establishment of a merchant marine; and